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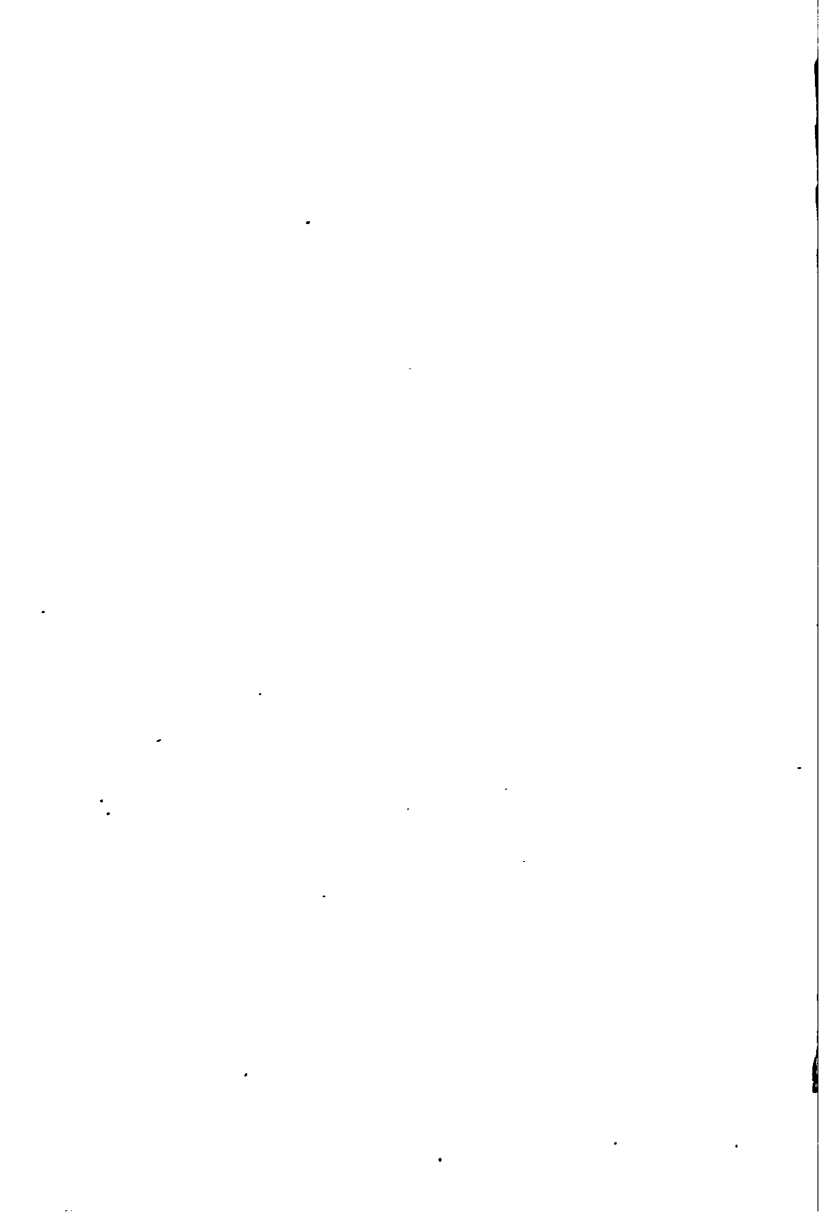
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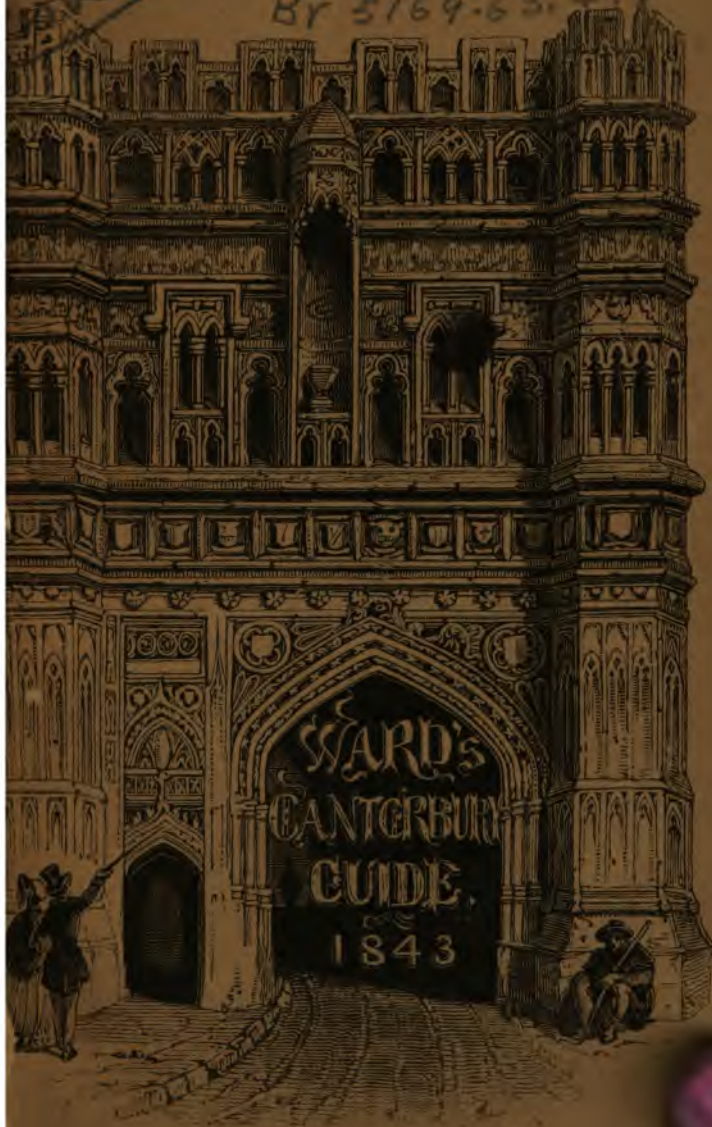
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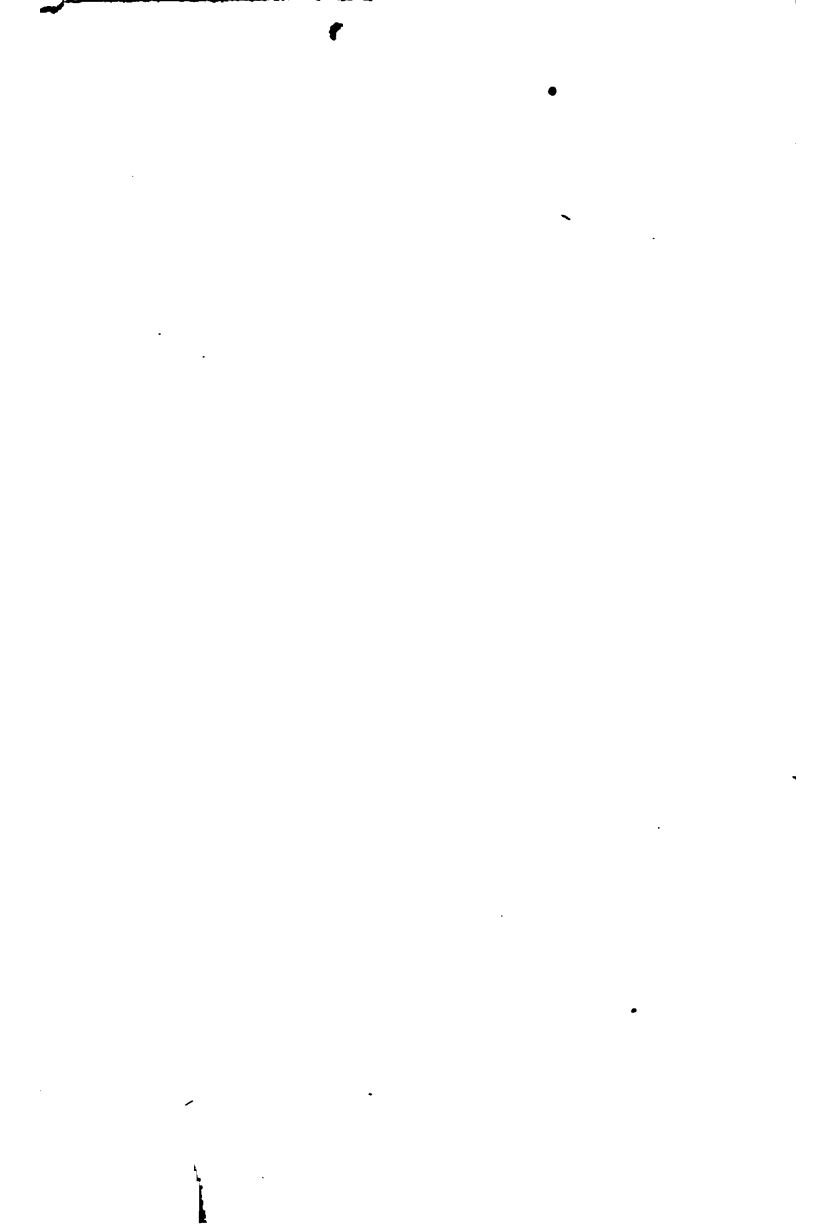


F. Paulman

Canterbury

July 8<sup>th</sup> '45.









Bell Harry Tower, from Butchery Lane.

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# WARD'S CANTERBURY GUIDE;

CONTAINING

A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF WHATEVER IS CURIOUS OR WORTHY OF OBSERVATION, IN AND ABOUT THAT

ANCIENT CITY AND ITS SUBURBS;

WITH

EVERY PARTICULAR NECESSARY FOR THE INFORMATION

OF

THE STRANGER AND TRAVELLER.

---

ALSO A DESCRIPTION OF THE



AND

PRIORY OF CHRIST CHURCH,  
AND OF  
*SAINT AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY.*

---

"URBS SPECIOSA SITU, NITIDIS PULCHERRIMA TEC TIS,  
GRATA PEREGRINIS, DELICIOSA SUIS."

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**EIGHTH EDITION.**

CANTERBURY:

HENRY WARD, 8, MERCERY LANE.

1843.

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

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In offering to notice a New Edition of the **CANTERBURY GUIDE**, the Publisher feels warranted in expressing some confidence, that when compared with former impressions, the present will maintain a decided superiority. No pains has been spared in making it what it assumes to be—A **CORRECT CANTERBURY GUIDE**.

A List of Charities, now vested in the Trustees, has been inserted as an Appendix, with the view of increasing the utility of the work to those resident in the City.

The publisher trusts that the Engravings, which are from drawings made expressly for the purpose, will be found both embellishments to the volume, and accurate representations of the objects from which they were taken; and that from its appearance and practical utility, the work may be found deserving of patronage from citizens and strangers.

*Canterbury, 1843.*



# THE CANTERBURY GUIDE.

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## DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY.

*Of the situation, Names, and high Antiquity of Canterbury—Casualties by Fire, &c.—Subsequent Prosperity and Decay—Hop Plantations—Brawn—Royal Feasts and Entertainments.*

“CANTERBURY,” says an old writer, “is an ancient and famous City, the Metropolis of the kingdom of Kent, and formerly the seat of its kings.” Although Kent has long lost the dignity of a kingdom, and regal visits to its metropolis have become “few and far between,” still Canterbury may lay claim to the appellation of an ancient and famous city. The invaders of England, in former times, have successively left the memorials of their dominion or their ravages; and the relics of religious establishments still interest the beholder, and recall his thoughts to the ages when Rome’s delegates placed their feet on the necks of princes. Above all, the venerable Cathedral, now dedicated to a purer faith, rises proudly amid the surrounding habitations, in itself “a tale of the times of old.”

The city is situated in the eastern part of the county of Kent, 56 miles from London, south-eastward; 16 miles from Dover, and 7 from the sea shore. At the time of the Roman invasion, it was called by the Britons *Durnwhern*, whence was derived the name *Durovernum*,—the meaning of the British name is a Swift river, most probably in allusion to the Stour;—by the Saxons, the city was called *Cantwarabyrig*, (i. e., the county or city of the men of Kent;) which latinised, becomes *Cantuaria*, and rendered



into English, *Canterbury*, by which name it has been called from about the time of the Norman Conquest.

The origin of the city is said to be much older than that of Rome, and it appears to have been of considerable importance in the early time of the Roman Empire in Britain. The intercourse of the Romans with it, is evident from the remains of their workmanship and materials, still visible in many parts of it, and the coins, earthenware, &c., found from time to time within the city and its neighbourhood. In the time of the Saxons, it was esteemed the head or chief city of the kingdom of Kent, and the king's residence ; and it continued so till King Ethelbert (about the year 596), having embraced Christianity, gave St. Augustine his palace here, as a residence for him and his successors, Archbishops of Canterbury, and retired himself to Reculver.

Notwithstanding this change, Canterbury still retained its former consequence, of being the chief city in the kingdom of Kent, and became soon afterwards, in preference of all others, metropolitical city of Britain, to which, and its two superb and rich Monasteries of the Cathedral and St. Augustine, it in a chief measure owed its subsequent eminence and prosperity ; but this, at the same time, made it the continued object of rapine and plunder on every foreign occasion, and domestic war ; besides which, the more than ordinary quantity of timber in its structures, and the closeness with which the whole was built, occasioned it to be continually subject to fire. Notwithstanding these misfortunes, Stow says, that, "at the time of the Conquest, it exceeded London in its buildings." Subsequent to which period, it again suffered frequently by the same calamity of fire ; and yet, through the royal favor, particularly by Edward III. appointing the staple of wool there, and by the patronage and bounty of the several Archbishops, it being in general their most frequented residence, the advantages arising from the number of religious houses, and especially from the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket, which brought thither continually multitudes of pilgrims and devotees of all ranks, the continual meetings of kings, princes, and noble personages at it, and from its being the most frequented thoroughfare to

the Continent, it recovered from its misfortunes, and continued in a flourishing state.

The city continued in prosperity until the storm of the Reformation burst on its religious houses, and brought on their dissolution; when, the number of its inhabitants decreasing, it fell into decay, and remained so till about the end of the reign of King Edward VI., when the persecutions of the protestants, both in Brabant and Flanders, obliging them to seek shelter in other countries, and in this kingdom especially, which gave new life and vigour to trade. These emigrants were called Walloons, and the chief trade they established in Canterbury was that of Silk Weaving; but for many years the trade has become extinct, from the quantity of silk manufactured in Spitalfields.

Queen Elizabeth granted the use of the undercroft of the Cathedral to these emigrants, and their progeny still continue to use it as a place of worship; but their numbers have so decreased, that in a few years the allotted sanctuary will no doubt be rendered useless.

Happily for Canterbury, it has felt but little, if any, injury from the decay of its manufactures: it has found another and that a much greater source of wealth, in the cultivation of Hops—the plantations of which cover many acres of land contiguous to it. In these plantations, great numbers of the laboring poor, both men and women, find a constant employment, as the aged and infirm do in the manufacture of bagging, in which the hops are preserved. The woods of the neighbouring country, for many miles, here find a sale for their growth of poles, at a very advantageous price. Except the manufacture above mentioned, a small one of Worsted, and the article of Brawn, which last is far from being inconsiderable, there is no other trade but what the inhabitants carry forward for the supply of the necessities of life, and the mutual support and accommodation of each other.

Queen Elizabeth, in 1573, in one of her royal progresses, came to this city, and kept her court at her palace of St.

Augustine's monastery, at which time she was magnificently entertained by Archbishop Parker, at his palace. On the 12th of June, 1625, King Charles I., with his Queen, Henrietta Maria, of France, came to Canterbury, to his palace of St. Augustine, and there consummated his marriage with her. King Charles II., at his restoration in 1660, on his way to London, lay for three nights at the same place, as did his brothers, the Dukes of York and Gloucester.

*City, how first governed—Made a County by Charter—Its present government—Benefactions to Poor.*

The city was first governed by the king's præfect provost, as keeper of it; afterwards by two bailiffs, and continued so, till Henry VI., by his charter, made it a corporation, consisting of a mayor and commonalty, and King Edward IV., by another charter, among other privileges, made it a county of itself, to be called the county and city of Canterbury for ever.

Besides the above, there have been several other charters, with extensive privileges, granted to the city by the several kings and queens of this realm; but the late act for the amendment of municipal corporations, by establishing a different mode of local government, has rendered these documents, in a great measure, only matters of curiosity. The corporation of the city is now composed of twenty-four persons, viz., six aldermen and eighteen councillors, who form the "Council of the Borough," from whom a mayor is annually chosen, and who have also the privilege of electing a sheriff. There are also eight justices of the peace, who act within the limits of the city and borough, which is divided into three wards. There is likewise a court of conscience for the recovery of debts under forty shillings, granted by act of Parliament, in 1752, which is held every Thursday, in the Guildhall.

The city has the privilege of returning two Members to Parliament; the number of freemen is about 1140, and 560 ten-pound householders.

The charitable benefactions to the poor of this city, are many, and the amount of them very considerable. They

are, for the most part, now placed at the disposal of trustees, appointed for that purpose, under the provisions of the municipal corporation act, and are applied, in a great measure, to the relief and advantage of poor tradesmen, the clothing of them and their children, the putting out of apprentices, or to advance money to set up in trade persons of good character but limited means, (for an account of which, see end of this work.)

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*City stands where first built—When first enclosed with a Wall—Ancient and present state of the Walls—City Gates.*

The City stands, in a great measure, on the same spot where it was originally built, as is evident from the many remains of Roman Antiquity which have been discovered in the very centre of it, at different times, at the depth of several feet below the present surface. When it was first enclosed with a wall, is not known; but the many Roman bricks still to be seen in different parts, are tokens of its antiquity. These bricks are, in particular, to be seen in the wall on the south side, near the place where Ridington stood; at the remains of the late ancient Worthgate; in the Castle-yard; at the place in the city wall where Queningate was, at a few yards distant from the Dean and Chapter's postern, almost opposite the gate of St. Augustine's Abbey; and on the bank at each side of the river, behind St. Mildred's Church, where there is a course of the bricks quite through it; and in that church itself there is a very fair Roman arch remaining—by all appearances, the work of those times. That this city was walled in the time of the Saxons, may be proved from several records; and to give strength to these, the Britons termed the city *Kairchent*, or the walled town. Archbishop Lanfranc, in the Conqueror's time, was a great benefactor towards the repair of these walls, as was Archbishop Sudbury, in the reign of Richard II.; and during the absence of the first Richard at the holy war, the walls were in so ruinous a condition, that the Queen Eleanor issued her edict for their repair, and the citizens were obliged to take the charge of it themselves, by a general tax on the whole city, when it appears to have been encircled by a wall

of stone and a ditch; but the space over the river, between the postern and the waterlock, near Northgate, was left open; the wall and three arches, under which the river passed, just below Abbott's Mill, with a portcullis to each, being built afterwards of a different stone work. Upon the upper part of it, over these arches, as well as along the rest of the wall, on each side was a pathway across the river, being the only dry communication between the east and west parts of the city, when the river overflowed both the King's Bridge and Westgate. This part of the wall, together with the arches under it, which were pointed, was pulled down in the year 1761, and a new bridge across the river has since been built here.

Along the city wall were twenty-one turrets, or small watch-towers; these, as well as the greatest parts of the wall, are in decay and ruins. Their walls were of chalk faced and lined with flint, excepting between Westgate and Northgate, where they are faced with square stone. They are about six feet thick, and the parapets and battlements well cooped with mason's work, as were the tops and loopholes of the towers.

The walls were encircled with a ditch, at first 150 feet wide, though now to all appearance, not so much, the greater part being built on, or converted into gardens, or other uses. The wall westward of the city, and of St. Mildred's churchyard, has several large breaches made in it, the work of the parliamentarians, about the year 1648; in one of which they seem to have been stopped by a course of Roman bricks quite through it. This part of the wall being built on low ground among the meads, and but a small distance from the river, has never had any ditch, nor indeed was there any occasion for one.

There were in the city, till of late years, six gates, viz. :—

**BURGATE**, formerly called St. Michael's Gate, from a church once near it. This gate was rebuilt of brick, in 1475, and was pulled down some years ago, to make the passage more commodious.

**ST. GEORGE'S GATE**, commonly called Newingate, (and before that, Otehill Gate,) was built for a nearer passage into

the heart of the city, from Dover, than Ridigate, the more ancient way. It was rebuilt in 1470, and was a very handsome structure, but a Papal Bull of the Eleventh Century speaks of Newingate. This gate has fallen a sacrifice to modern improvement, having been pulled down, to widen the entrance to the city.

RIDINGATE, by which lay the port or military way of the Romans, between Dover and Canterbury; the street of which leading by it into the city, being at this time called Watling-street—a name given to one of their famous ways or streets, which crossed this kingdom. This gate, a very mean structure, was demolished a few years ago, and a spacious arch erected instead; the Terrace-walk, leading to the Dane John, formed on the rampart of the city wall continuing over it.

WINCHEAP GATE was probably erected for public use, instead of the ancient Worthgate, it being thought unsafe that the public road should lead through the bayle of the castle; but it was taken down, to make the passage more suitable for the public traffic.

NORTHGATE was nothing more than a wide space under the church of St. Mary, through which the road led to the Isle of Thanet; this also, for the same cause, and for the improvement of the church, has been taken down.

WESTGATE, the only one now remaining, was built by Archbishop Sudbury, in the reign of Richard II., in the room of one more ancient, which had become ruinous, over which was built a church. This gate, situate at the west end of the city, was the largest and best built of any of them, and makes a very handsome appearance, standing between two lofty and spacious round towers, erected in the river, on the eastern side of it. It is built of squared stone, and embattled, portcullised, and machecollated, having adjoining to it a bridge of two arches belonging to the Archbishop, across the western branch of the river. Over this gate is the common gaol, or prison, both for malefactors and debtors, within the jurisdiction of the city and county of Canterbury. The entrance to the city through this gate has been lately

improved, a bridge having been thrown over the Stour, and the entrance considerably widened.

For the better accommodation of prisoners, a new gaol was erected in 1829, adjoining to Westgate; but whether it was required or not, appears to be a matter of doubt with those of the inhabitants who have to contribute towards the liquidation of a debt thus incurred.

Besides the gates already mentioned, there was another, though not a principal one, called Queningate, made in the city wall, which was stopped up, as appears by the remains of it at the time the present wall was built. It stood almost opposite the chief gate of St. Augustine's Monastery. It was probably so called from Queen Bertha, the wife of King Ethelbert, who frequently used to pass that way to St. Pancras' Chapel, to her devotions.

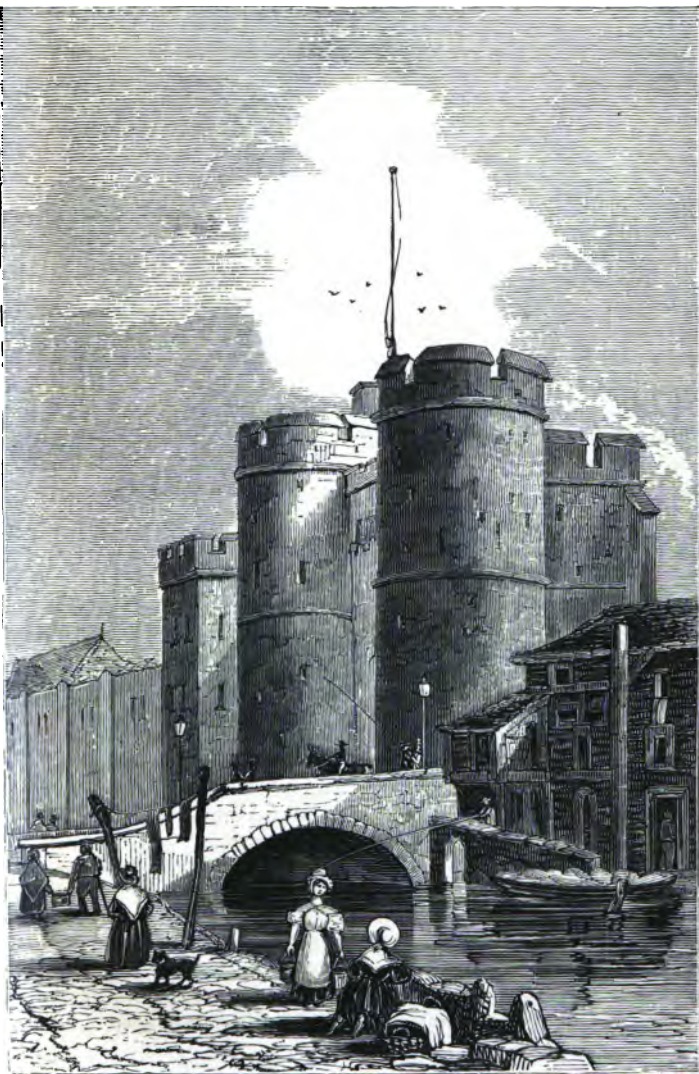
Besides these, there were three posterns in the city wall, viz., the one of the Dean and Chapter, as already stated; another at St. Mildred's church yard; and a third in Pound-lane, between Westgate and the River Stour.

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*Salubrity and pleasantness of Canterbury—Modern Improvements—Population—Public Amusements—Different Places of Religious Worship—Markets—Fairs—Its plentiful Supply by Land and Water Carriage—Parishes and Churches.*

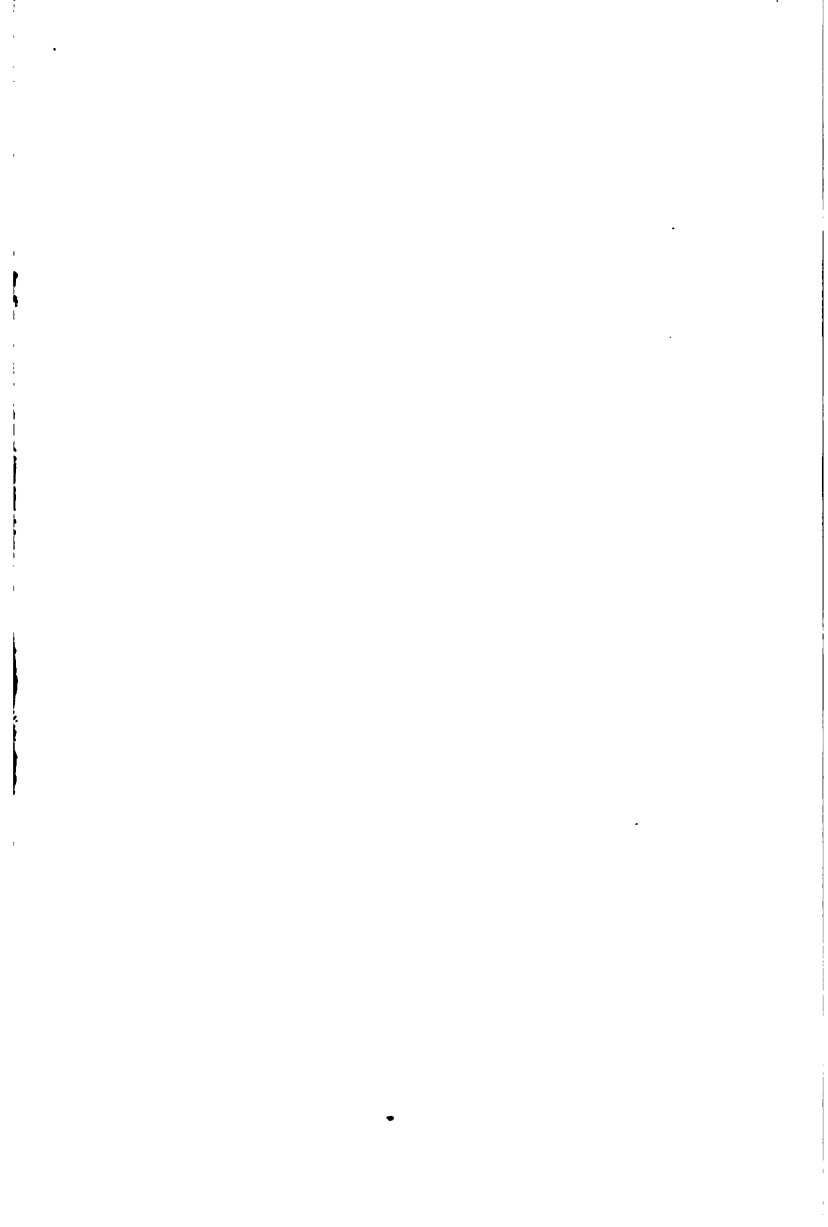
Canterbury is seated in a fertile valley, about two miles wide, surrounded by hills of a moderate height, with several springs of fine water rising from them; besides these, the river Stour runs through it, the streams of which water, by often dividing and meeting again, form islands of various sizes; thus contributing to fertilize the land, and purify the air. This, like other streams, has many mills upon it, some of which are extremely ancient, and are said to have belonged to the various ecclesiastical institutions, in the days of Catholicism, of which we shall hereafter speak.

The city, of late years, has undergone great improvement; the old houses have been modernized. In 1787 the city was paved, and lighted with oil, but is now lighted with gas. A



Westgate, from the River.





good supply of water is provided ; and an efficient police is likewise established, for the safeguard of the inhabitants.

In 1790, the road to Ashford, at the entrance into the city at Wincheap, being both dangerous and inconvenient, was changed from its circuitous route, and a new one made in a straight line across the castle yard, through the ancient Worthgate ; and, at the same time, the Dungeon hill and field were levelled and planted with trees, and beautifully laid out in walks, for the recreation and amusement of the public, by Alderman James Simmonds. The great high road, at the entrance into the city, through the late St. George's gate, from Dovor, being narrow, with several dangerous turnings, an act was obtained that year to alter the course of it entirely, by making new roads towards Dovor, in a straight line from that gate, for more than a mile and a half, through Barton field, on each side of which several houses have been built.

The city is very populous, containing, with its suburbs, about 18,000 inhabitants, and above 2000 houses, both of which are still increasing. For the public amusement, there is a Theatre and Assembly Rooms, and there are Libraries and Reading Rooms.

There are in the city and its suburbs, various meeting houses for public worship, for different sects ; and there is also a synagogue for Jews, in the suburb of Westgate.

The city is plentifully supplied with all kinds of provisions, for which there are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday, both days for poultry, butter, and vegetables ; and the latter day for meat, corn, hops and cattle. There has recently been erected an elegant and commodious room, for the sale of corn, hops, and other agricultural produce ; besides which, there is a Fish-market lately erected on the site of the old one, which is both handsome and commodious, and where there is a plentiful supply of fish daily. The cattle-market is held on the right hand, just without St. George's-street, on the place where the city ditch formerly was, for the better regulation and improvement of which, an act lately passed, vesting the corporation with full powers for that purpose. In

point of accommodation, it is not now inferior to any in the kingdom.

There are several fairs, held yearly for toys and pedlary, in the different parishes of Canterbury, mostly on the days of the Saints, to whom the respective churches are dedicated; besides which, there is a principal fair held yearly on the 11th October, in the Cattle-market, usually called Jack and Joan's fair, from its being a statute fair for the hiring of servants of both sexes; which continues until three market days of the city have passed.

Besides the daily intercourse with London and the adjacent towns, by land carriage, there are hoys which sail from, and return weekly to, Whitstable and Herne Bay, from both which places, as well as from Fordwich, and Seaton Wharf, by the navigation of the river Stour from Sandwich, the city is plentifully supplied with coals and fuel. It was proposed to continue this navigation to the walls of the city, for which important purpose, a considerable capital has been subscribed: but this project has been abandoned, and the spirit of speculation of the times, has induced the traders, and others of the city, to form a railroad from hence to Whitstable, which adds much to the convenience of the inhabitants, and tends materially to increase the commerce of the town, from the facility afforded in the economical conveyance of goods and passengers.

The opening of the Rail-road took place on the 3rd of May, 1830; since which period the traffic has been considerable.

There are twelve parishes with their churches within the walls, and there were formerly five others, which have long since been demolished, and the profits of them (the smallness of which was one great cause of their decay) united to the present churches; and there are in the suburbs, the parishes of St. Dunstan, St. Paul, and St. Martin.

The incomes of the churches were, as lately as the reign of King Charles II. found to be so inadequate to the maintenance of the ministers officiating in them, that in conformity to an act which had before passed for such a general pur-

pose, most of the churches within the city and suburbs were united to some one or other of them next adjoining.

### *The Chalybeate Waters.*

The mineral waters of this city have been discovered upwards of a century, but of late years they have been neglected. The springs are centered in an extensive nursery garden, near the Westgate of the city, and are situated between the river Stour and one of its branches, which flows round the west side of the city wall. These wells have been repaired, and the grounds improved with much good taste, by the present lessee of the grounds, Mr. Alderman Masters.

The following account of these waters is given by Dr. Moulins, in the philosophical transactions of 1700, vol. 4, p. 196 :—

“As for its medical virtues, from the many and wonderful cures, I believe it to be one of the most excellent waters of this kind, as yet found in England. The little well is very useful in diseases of the breast, as in asthmas, coughs, rheums, and catarrhs. It has cured several given over of consumptions of the lungs. Most disorders of the stomach are cured by these waters. It seldom fails in the cure of rheumatic gouty pains of the limbs, or other parts of the body, in the scurvy and melancholy distempers, jaundice, vapours, all sorts of stoppages, scabs, itch, &c.; but in gravel, cholic, and green sickness, it is a true specific; as also in inward ulcers, if not too far gone. A porter of Bolton, who had been with many doctors, and was in 1840 discharged out of St. Thomas' Hospital, as an incurable person, hath been cured of his ulcer in the bladder, with drinking of this water for three months together.

“In agues, it is beyond the bark: I have seen some rebellious ones that could not be removed by the bark, perfectly cured by this water; and some constitutions quite worn out by the frequent relapses of this distemper, restored again. This is also remarkable, that it agrees best with old, decayed, and weak constitutions. The water sits pleasantly upon the stomach, works off by urine very briskly, causeth a good

appetite, cheers the spirits, and procures sleep. It is not binding, as some other chalybeates are, but keeps the body open to most people, and upon some it brings now and then a gentle looseness, which carries off the distemper. For these four years I have prescribed them to many scores of persons, every season, and I could never observe any inconveniency, or ill symptoms, arise from the drinking of them."

Thus the physicians of 1700 prescribed and thought, but the difference between the modern physicians and the ancients is great, the extreme faith in the specific efficacy of mineral springs, being in a great degree subsided.

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*Description of the City—Abbot's Mill—High Street—St. Peter's—Cokyn's Hospital—Grey Friars—Black Friars—King's Bridge and Hospital—Guildhall—Guildhall Street—St. Andrew's Church—Archbishop Abbot's Conduit—Ancient Shambles—Present ones—White Friars—St. Margaret's-street—Public Assembly Rooms—Maynard's and Cotton's Hospital.*

The city is of an oval shape, and is within its wall about half a mile from east to west, and somewhat more from north to south; the circumference of its wall is not quite a mile and three quarters; it has four large suburbs, situated at the four cardinal points. The western part of the city may be called an island, being encircled by two branches of the river Stour, on which there are several corn and other mills.

The principal mill on the stream, below King's Bridge, is called Abbot's Mill, from its having belonged to the Abbot of St. Augustine's Monastery, after the suppression of which, it was granted by the king to the mayor and citizens, the present owners of it. In 1791, a capital building and corn mill were erected here, at a great expense, by the late Alderman Simmons, on the ancient site of the former mill.

From the river the ground rises with a gentle ascent towards the east; the parish churches, and the remains of the several religious houses, being interspersed in different parts of the city. At the north-east part of it are the precincts of

the Cathedral, being rather more than three quarters of a mile in circuit, and nearly of a quadrangular form, adjoining to which, on the north-west side, is that of the Archbishop's Palace.

There are four principal streets. The High-street, through which the great road leading from London to Dover, crosses the middle of the city, being about half a mile in length, is a fine street of considerable width. In the lower part of this street, westward of King's Bridge, called St. Peter's, is Cokyn's Hospital, founded by Mr. John Cokyn, 1199; but for what purpose does not clearly appear; but a Mr. John Cogan bequeathed by will, in 1657, a house and lands, for the support of six indigent widows of clergymen; and modern writers on the history of Canterbury, have in consequence erroneously called this institution Cogan's Hospital, which endowment has since been greatly increased, by the liberality of other benefactors.

Where this Hospital now stands was the principal gateway or entrance to the convent of the Grey observant Friars, or Franciscans, which stood at the back of it, at no great distance southward from it. These friars came into England in the reign of King Henry III., and soon afterwards settled here.

There only remains of this convent, some walls and ruined arches, and the church has been so totally destroyed, that the place where it stood can only be guessed at.

In St. Peter's-street, opposite to the above-mentioned entrance to the Grey Friars, was the principal entrance likewise to the convent of the Black Friars, or Dominicans. Their house was situated at a small distance northward from the street, close to the river, and is now used as a wool warehouse. The Friars came into England, and settled here, in the reign of Henry III.; numbers of persons of note were buried in their church and cloisters.

Upon the south side of King's Bridge, in the High-street, is an ancient Hospital, called King's Bridge, otherwise, East Bridge Hospital, and formerly, the Hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr, from its having been, it is said, founded by, Archbishop à Becket, in the reign of Henry II., after which

it continued under the patronage of the succeeding archbishops, and its revenues have been increased by several liberal benefactions. It was originally founded for the receiving, lodging, and sustaining of poor pilgrims and travellers. The Hospital outlasted the general suppression of these sort of endowments, but it afterwards fell into ruin, and was converted to private use, till Archbishop Whitgift recovered it, as well as its revenues, and settled it upon a new foundation. He ordained that the archbishop should collate a master in holy orders, who should appoint a schoolmaster to instruct freely twenty poor children of this city, to read, write, and cast accounts; and that instead of the former custom of lodging and relieving poor travellers, pilgrims and soldiers, in it, there should be five in-brothers, and five in-sisters, and five other out-brothers and out-sisters, all of whom should have yearly pension; in which state it now continues. The present building is ancient; it has a decent hall and chapel, where the schoolmaster, who has a good apartment in the house, performs the office of reader, and instructs the boys, gratis. There are also rooms for the five in-brothers and five in-sisters. The master has a neat modern house, situated in a court nearly adjoining, but on the opposite, or western side of the river.

In the centre of the High-street, is the Guild or Court-hall, a handsome and commodious building; in it on each side, hang some matchlocks, brown bills, and other old weapons; and there are several portraits—that over the mayor's seat being Queen Anne's; the others are those who have been benefactors to the city, and under each is some account of their several donations.

Considerable alterations and improvements have been lately made in this part of the city; All Saints' Church, a handsome structure, has been rebuilt, the Lion Hotel in the occupation of Mr. Fox, has also been recently erected, and greatly adds to the general appearance of the neighbourhood. The Red Lion Inn, a large building that formerly adjoined the Guildhall, having been pulled down, a new street (called Guildhall street) has been opened from

the High-street into Palace street, being the direct road to Margate, Ramsgate, &c. At the entrance of this street stands the side front of the Guildhall, immediately opposite to which a very compact range of buildings have been erected, originally fitted up as an inn and tavern, and called the Guildhall Tavern, for which purpose part is now occupied, and the remainder has been converted into a Bank and other offices. The old established Catch and Glee Club, so frequently visited by strangers passing through Canterbury on Wednesdays is also held under this roof. Near this has lately been erected, a handsome edifice for philosophical purposes, where lectures are given. It contains a library and museum, which are highly creditable to the projectors and members. Higher up High-street, just above where St. Margaret's-street and Mercery-lane cross it, in the middle of the street, formerly stood St. Andrew's Church, a narrow lane being left on each side of it, for the public thoroughfare. This church was pulled down in 1764, and a new one erected on the south side of the street. Just above it stood a large conduit, built by Archbishop Abbot, and further up some ancient timbered meat shambles, both of which have been pulled down, so that now the whole width is laid open, greatly to the accommodation of the public and the beauty of this street.

Rather higher up, at the commencement of St. George's street, on the north side is the Corn and Hop Market-room, a handsome stone-front building, under which, and at the back thereof, is the public meat-market or shambles, conveniently fitted up; and still higher, on the opposite side is an ancient gateway, formerly the entrance of the suppressed convent of the White Augustine Friars, who settled here at the latter end of the reign of King Edward II. Modern alterations have nearly effaced the ancient state of this house, though much of its remains appear in different places about it.

St. Margaret's-street, before mentioned, is on the south side of the High-street; at the corner of which are the public Assembly Rooms, and for the accommodation of the



public another elegant Assembly Room has recently been built, attached to the Globe Tavern, further on another of the principal inns, (the Fountain), and thence straight forward, Castle-street, near which is the joint Hospital, called (from the founders) Maynard and Cotton's Hospital; the endowment of which, for brothers and sisters, has been increased by other benefactors—It is under the patronage of the mayor. Through Castle-street are the ruins of the old castle, and the suburb of Wincheap, from whence the high road leads to Ashford.

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*The Old Castle and ancient Worthgate.*

That there was a castle here before the Conquest, appears from survey of Domesday Book, in which is stated that the king had this castle by an exchange made with the Archbishop and the Abbot of St. Augustine's. Before this there is no mention of any castle here, not even by our ancient historians, in their relations of the several sieges of this city by the Danes, in which, as to every thing else, they are very particular. The most probable opinion is, that the present building is one of those many castles or fortresses built by William the Conqueror, for his better subduing and bridling those parts of the kingdom which he most suspected, to several of which it has a very similar appearance. It had a bayle or yard, surrounded by a wall and ditch, both of which remained on the east side of it till very lately; but in 1792, the most considerable part of the boundary wall was demolished. The out-works were not so well built as the tower itself, and were become rotten, and mouldered even to rubbish; whereas those of the castle remain firm and solid as the stone itself. The ditch is mostly filled up, the only part now visible being that which was the city ditch on the south side. The passage from the city to the castle was anciently by a bridge, and beyond that a gate, built at the north entrance of the bayle; and on the opposite side, towards the country, in the wall (it being the city wall likewise,) was the ancient city gate, called Worthgate, the remains of which

were nearly entire till within these few years, when it was taken down and removed into the garden of a neighbouring citizen; the appearance of it, carried a greater show of antiquity than the castle itself, in the perfectly circular arch of long British or Roman bricks of great strength and beauty. This arch was repaired some years ago, out of veneration for its antiquity, by Dr. Gray, an eminent physician of Canterbury. It was supposed to be one of the most entire Roman arches in the kingdom. The ground on the side next the castle had risen to within eight feet eight inches of its summit; it was made entirely of bricks, set edgeways, each fifteen inches and a half long, and one inch and a half thick; the diameter was twelve feet three inches and a half, and the base within twelve feet six inches.

Through this gate the passage seems to have led, in the time of the Romans, over the Stone-street way, to the portus lemanis, and afterwards as the public way from the city to Ashford, and elsewhere, until it was diverted by another course, and this gate reserved solely for the use of the castle, and as such it continued till at Wyatt's insurrection, in Queen Mary's reign, when it was closed up, for the better security of the castle, from any assaults in these critical and dangerous times.

There was formerly a common prison, or gaol in this castle, which was the principal one in the county. The prison was removed from hence probably, Mr. Somner thinks in the reign of King Henry VIII., before which time the assizes for the county were frequently held here. From the above time the castle seems to have been neglected, and to have fallen to ruin and no further use was made of it. The remains of it, at present, are only the outward quadrangular walls, seemingly not near their former height, built with rubble stones, and a great many British and Roman bricks interspersed among them; they are of an extraordinary thickness, with quoins and small circular windows and loop holes, cased with ashlar stone.

The castle is now made use of as a repository, by the Gas and Water Works Company, for the stowage of the gas and water apparatus. Near the castle several good houses have

been erected, besides the gasometers and gas works, for the supply of the city.

By the alteration of the public road to Ashford, it is now made to go in a straight line across the middle of the castle bayle or yard, and so on through the site of the aancient Worthgate, which was pulled down for this purpose, and across the city ditch into Wincheap, being probably made in the same track that the road went in very ancient times, before that gate was closed up.

Within the castle yard, on the other side of the road, opposite the castle, is a building, formerly the Sessions House for the eastern part of the county of Kent, built partly on the city wall, in 1730, in which all public business for this part of the county was transacted, till lately; but being found inconvenient, from its confined size, a larger and more suitable one has been erected, adjoining the new county goal, in the precincts of St. Augustine's Abbey.—The former is now converted into a dwelling house.

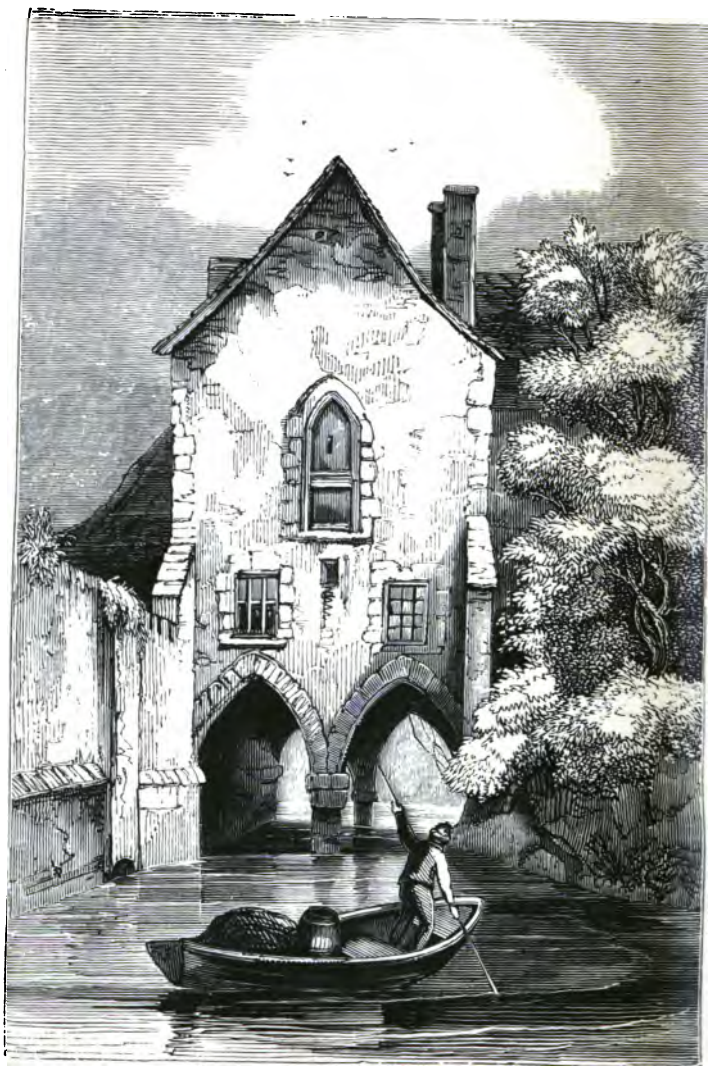
The castle and its appurtenances belonged to the crown, till the latter end of the reign of King James I, when it was granted away, and made private property, and still continues so.

*Description of the City continued—The Dane John—Martyr Field—Poor Priests' Hospital—Workhouse and City Bridewell—Mercery-lane—Ancient Inn, mentioned by Chaucer—Burgate-street—Poultry Market, &c.*

St. Margaret's-street, before mentioned, is crossed by two others; that to the westward, leads to Stour-street, as will be further noticed; the other, to the eastward, was the old Roman Watling-street way, on which, at no great distance, is a large venerable mansion, now converted into dwelling houses; and further on is the Dane John, and the site of the ancient Ridिंगate, leading towards Dover.

The Dane John, now a field of pastime, having a fine terrace at the south-east side adjoining the city wall, the whole of it being laid out in pleasant walks, and planted





City Bridewell, from the River.

with trees and shrubs, for the amusement of the public, was formerly a place of military defence of no small importance; it lies near the walls of the Ridigate, but within its site, close to which there is thrown up a large artificial mount or hill, with a serpentine walk to the summit, on which a neat stone pillar has been erected, as a mark of gratitude and respect to the late Alderman Simmonds, who at a considerable expense, improved this delightful spot, and liberally made it a present to the city. From the top of this mount there is a fine panoramic view, not only of the city, but of the adjacent country. Before the late alterations, the field consisted of much uneven ground. On the opposite or outside of the wall, (the city ditch and high road only separating them,) is another artificial mount of a smaller size, and not so high; the field on which this latter stands, is of an irregular surface; it is usually called Martyr's Field, from several persons having been burnt for their religion, in a large hollow pit at the further end of it, in Queen Mary's reign. Near it are the remains of an ancient manor house, called coventry house.

Near Stour-street, before mentioned, is Lamb-lane, in which is the general Workhouse and Bridewell of this city. This house was formerly an hospital for the maintenance of poor priests, and was founded by Archdeacon Simon Langton, brother to Stephen Langton, who was Archbishop about the year 1240. It escaped the general suppression of such houses, but was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the mayor and commonalty, for the use of the poor of this city. For many years afterwards it was called the Bridewell Hospital, from its having been made use of as such—there being kept in it a number of Bridewell or blue-coat boys, being poor towsmen's children: but a general Workhouse being established in 1712, for the relief and employment of the poor in this city, this house was allotted for that purpose, since which it has been usually known by the name of the City Workhouse. The alterations which have recently taken place in the poor-law, will, doubtless, at no distant period place this property under the control of the Poor-law Commissioners.

To return again to the High-street, on the northern side of which, opposite to St. Margaret's-street, is a narrow lane, called Mercery-lane, anciently *Le Mercerie*, no doubt from that trade having been principally carried forward in it. Before the time of the great rebellion, there was a colonade on each side of it, like that formerly on London Bridge. The houses in it are the most ancient of any in the city; each story projecting upwards, so as almost to meet at the top. There has, however, been a considerable improvement in this lane: like the rest of the city, many houses have been new fronted. The south-west corner of it is the site of one of those ancient inns, which Chaucer mentions as being frequented by the pilgrims in his time, and the inner part of the adjoining premises, where every information can be obtained for the stranger and traveller, gives some idea still of the manner in which these sort of receptacles for travellers were built. This lane leads to the entrance into the precincts of the Cathedral, the principal gate of which is opposite to it. Hence to the eastward, and in a parallel line with the High-street, is Burgate-street, through which the road leads to Sandwich and Deal; in this street, near the Cathedral gate, is the market-place for poultry, butter, and vegetables, built by the corporation. From the end of Mercery-lane, towards the left, opposite Burgate-street, the way leads through St. Alphage, or Palace-street, northward to the Isle of Thanet. At the entrance of Palace-street, on the left hand, in Orange-street, is a small court, called Dancing School Yard, in which is the Theatre: the buildings around this court were formerly the mansion and residence of Sir Thomas Moore, Lord Chancellor of England, beheaded in the reign of King Henry VIII., of whom further mention is made under St. Dunstan's.

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*The Archbishop's Palace—House of Knight's Templars—  
The Mint—Staplegate.*

Palace-street is so called from the precincts of the ancient palace of the archbishop, which adjoins it. In this

spot was the palace of King Ethelbert, who having become a convert to Christianity, by the persuasions of St. Augustine, gave it for a perpetual residence for him and his successors. This palace, with the adjoining buildings, St. Augustine afterwards converted into a cathedral and monastery; yet it seems he did not divide, or set out his dwelling apart from the monks, but they lived in common as one family, and this continued so till after the Norman conquest, when Archbishop Lanfranc, after the custom of his own country, built for himself a court or palace here, distinct from the monks; at the same time he re-built the rest of the monastery, and encircled the whole with a high and strong wall; but of whatever he did, there is but very little left, excepting the wall itself; and indeed, at Archbishop Hubert's coming to the see, about 100 years after that time, it was in such a state of decay, that he pulled down the greater part of it, and afterwards laid the foundations of that great and stately hall, and other suitable offices, which were completed by his successors, Archbishops Langton and Boniface; almost the whole of which remained till the rebellion, in the time of Charles I. This grand and stately hall was rendered famous for the royal guests, who at different times regaled in it, at entertainments, becoming the greatest princes; and for the splendid feasts, of little less account, in general made by the several archbishops, on the several days of their enthronization. Among other remarkable occurrences which took place in it, in September, 1299, the nuptial feast of King Edward I. and Margaret, sister to the King of France, was sumptuously kept in this hall, for four days together. In Archbishop Warham's time, in the twelfth year of the reign of Henry VIII., a splendid entertainment was celebrated in it, on one of the nights of the whitsun week, at which were present, both the king, and newly elected Charles V., and his mother. Before the end of the above reign, in Archbishop Cranmer's time, this palace suffered greatly by fire, so far as to reduce it to a ruinous state, in which it continued at the time of Archbishop Parker's coming to the see, in the first year of Queen Elizabeth's reign,



who re-edified the several buildings; and, in 1573, the queen being here on one of her progresses through the country, and September 7th being her birth-day, the Archbishop made a sumptuous banquet at this palace, the feast being kept in the great hall. In this state the archiepiscopal palace continued till the abolition of episcopacy and church government, in the reign of King Charles I., when the whole of it being sold to supply the necessities of the state, the purchasers, for the sake of the materials, pulled down the great hall, and the best apartments, (being by far the greater part of it), and converted the remainder into private dwellings. However, at the restoration of Charles II., the site and remains of it returned to the see of Canterbury; but such was the buildings, that they were adjudged incapable of being made habitable for the archbishop; upon which the whole of the site, with the building and precincts, were demised on a beneficial lease for a term of years, under which tenure it still continues. There is now a handsome house facing Palace-street, built on part of the premises.

The ancient wall, which surrounded the precincts is still in great part remaining on the west and north sides, and was more so till within these few years. Nearly in the middle of the west side of it is a large handsome gateway, built of brick, with stone ornaments, by Archbishop Parker, being the principal entrance of the palace, from Palace-street, or St. Alphage-street.

Almost opposite the house above alluded to, in Palace-street, by St. Alphage Church, is a street which leads to the precinct of the Black Friars already described; not far from whence stood a small building, formerly the property of the knights templars, and once belonged to the chaplains of the Black Prince's chantry, whose arms are still remaining over the door-way. The site of this house has for many years been known by the name of the Mint, from its being a privileged place, under the control of the Board of Green Cloth.

At a very short distance from hence, is the small district of the borough of Staplegate, being the place where St. Augustine, Archbishop of Canterbury, and his company (as is conjectured), on their first reception by King Ethelbert, were entertained and seated by him.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBURBS.

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*The Suburbs—St. Dunstan—Late County Gaol—Synagogue—St. Thomas' Hill—St. Dunstan's Church—Northgate—St. Radigunds—St. Gregory's Priory—St. John's Hospital—Boys', otherwise Jesus' Hospital—Wincheap—St. James', otherwise St. Jacob's Hospital.*

THE suburbs, without the walls of the city, are very extensive: that of St. Dunstan's westward of it, through which the high road leads to Whitstable and London, is a broad handsome street; on the north side of it stood a long range of building, till lately, the common gaol and bridewell, for the Eastern part of Kent, but now converted into a school, for the education of the children of the poor. Part of the ancient place, the house of the Roper family, and the gateway, or entrance to it, opposite to St. Dunstan's Church, is still remaining; it has been for many years converted into a dwelling and public brewhouse. Near the back of the street is a Synagogue for the Jews, and there is a burial ground belonging to them at the entrance of the Whitstable road, and another belonging to the Quakers near it; beyond which, on St. Thomas' hill, was formerly a gallows, for the execution of criminals. In St. Dunstan's Church, under the Roper chancel, is a vault for that family, in the wall of which, towards the churchyard, was a small opening and an iron gate before it, made to shew the skull of Sir Thomas Moore, (Lord Chancellor,) beheaded in the reign of King Henry VIII.; his head having been brought hither, and placed on the coffin of Margaret Roper, his daughter.

The suburb without Northgate, through which the road leads to the Isle of Thanet, is but meanly built. Near the

city wall is a fine spring of water, called St. Radigund's bath, fitted up for cold bathing, and in altering an ancient house near it, some time since, some hollows or pipes were discovered, carried along in the thickness of an old stone wall, which seemed a contrivance for heating the room as a sweating room or sudatory. In this suburb is the Hospital of St. John, and opposite to it the remains of St. Gregory's Priory.

The Priory of St. Gregory, the site of which is called the ville, or precinct of St. Gregory, is situated on the east side of the street; it was founded by Archbishop Lanfranc, for regular Black Canons, of the order of St. Augustine, for the purpose of administering to the infirm people of the Hospital of St. John, which he had founded on the opposite side of the way.

The ancient house of the Priory seems after the dissolution to have been fitted up as a mansion of some consequence, most probably in Queen Elizabeth's reign, for the residence of Sir John Boys, and there are the remains of several noble apartments in it: but the whole has been in a state of ruin for a number of years past, and only the bare walls of them are left, without a pane of glass, or even a window frame, to keep out the weather, and it is now made use of as a pottery and pipe manufactory. Adjoining to the back part of the priory buildings, was a large garden, formerly the canon's orchard, or garden, in the midst of which was, till within these few years, the ruins of an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr of Canterbury.

Opposite to the remains of the Priory of St. Gregory, is the Hospital of St. John, mentioned before, as founded by Archbishop Lanfranc, at the same time, viz., 1084. "Here the Archbishop," says an ancient historian, "built a fair and large house of stone, and added to it several habitations, with a spacious court; this building he divided into two parts, and designed one part for infirm men, and the other part for infirm women and he provided them with food and raiment at his own charge; and on the other side of the road he built a church, in honor of St. Gregory, in which he appointed

certain canons to administer to these infirm people, and to take care of their burial; for these he made such provision as seemed sufficient for their maintenance." In the reign of King Edward III., great part of this edifice was destroyed by fire, and the poor people at that time sustained in it, reduced to the most deplorable distress.

In the chapel of this Hospital are the remains of a very fine window of painted glass, said to have been given by John Roper, gent., who lies buried here, with other benefactors to it. There have been some modern benefactions to this hospital; the present establishment which consists of a prior (reader) eighteen in-brothers and in-sisters, nominated by the archbishop.

Further on, near the end of this suburb, is Boys', otherwise Jesus' Hospital, founded by Sir John Boys in 1612, for the habitation and maintenance of eight men, and four women, besides the warden, or principal, to be chosen from the poor of this city, from whom, likewise, twenty poor boys are chosen, who are taught to read, write and cast accounts, and afterwards bound apprentice, with clothing, and yearly payment. By good management, and increase of revenues, one more brother has been added, and six more poor boys. On a vacancy, the Dean recommends two persons to the mayor, who appoints one of them.

The suburb towards the south, called Wincheap, through which the road leads to Ashford, is better built, though not so populous; at the further end of it, stood the Hospital of St. James, or St. Jacob, as it was sometimes called, of which there are only now the stone wall that encloses an orchard, and the lower part of the front of the house, remaining of the ancient building of it; the part now called the hospital, being of much more modern date. It was founded for leproous women, before the reign of King John, and was suppressed in the reign of King Edward VI.

*St. George's Suburbs—Longport—Precincts of St. Augustine's Abbey—Kent and Canterbury Hospital—New Gaol and Session House—Barton, otherwise Longport Manor and Seat—St. Martin's Church—Cattle Market—Saint George's Place—Oaten Hill—Doge's Chantry—St. Sepulchre's Priory—Holy Maid of Kent—St. Lawrence's House and Hospital—Military Barracks.*

The last suburb remaining to be mentioned, is that on the eastern side of the city, by far the largest of them, through which the high road leads from Sandwich, Deal, Dover, and Romney Marsh; that to Sandwich and Deal passes from Burgate along St. Paul's and the borough of Longport, where it is wide and spacious; on the north side of it is the wall which bounds the precinct of St. Augustine's Abbey, a particular description of which will be given hereafter. On part of it, adjoining to Longport, the Kent and Canterbury Hospital is built: it was finished in 1793, through the benevolent exertions of the neighbouring gentry and clergy, after the example of other countries, the expense of it being defrayed by voluntary contribution, on which its future annual maintenance must in general depend. An additional wing was some time since added to this institution, through the benevolence of the late James Tillard, Esq., of Street End, in this county; and the whole edifice has undergone a complete repair and renovation, which, with the additions that have been made to it, have rendered it one of the most handsome structures in the county of Kent.

A little further on the same site, has been erected a very extensive building, the Gaol and House of Correction, for the eastern part of the county of Kent, and also a Sessions House.

On the opposite side of the road, is the mansion of the

manor of Barton, otherwise Longport, formerly belonging to St. Augustine's Monastery.

Further on is St. Martin's Hill, and at a small distance from the north side of it, St. Martin's Church, a very ancient structure, being built of Roman or British bricks, the chancel appears to have been the whole of the original building of this church or oratory, and was probably built about the year 200; the walls of it are almost wholly of those bricks, laid in a regular state, like the workmanship of that time, such as is observed in other buildings of the Romans, in this island, of which those in Dover Castle are an instance. The body of the church is built of the same materials, but they are promiscuously laid among other sorts without any regularity, being seemingly taken from other buildings, and used as they came to hand, by the workmen of some later time. In the midst of the body there is an ancient circular stone font, enriched with ornamental sculpture; it has been much noticed by the curious, and several engravings have been made from it. This church is supposed by many to have been resorted to by St. Augustine and his fellow laborers, for their devotions, at their first arrival, by license of King Ethelbert, who granted it to them for that purpose, through favor to his Queen Bertha, and must consequently be the first christian church that was built in England.

The remaining part of this suburb lies southward from hence, without St. George's Gate, where on the right hand, close under the city wall, where was once the ditch, is now the spacious public market for cattle of all sorts, held weekly, on Saturday, and lately regulated by an act of Parliament. Hence the road branches off towards Dover, the one straight forward having been but lately made; on the sides of which have been built several handsome houses, called St. George's place; the other, branches to the right, leading in a circular route, by Oaten Hill, formerly the place of execution for criminals, but now enclosed for a pleasure garden; a small distance northward from which, in Chantry-lane, are the remains of Doge's Chantry; there is but a small part of the

building left, converted into a cottage, and the land adjoining, into a garden ground. From Oaten Hill the road leads by the remains of St. Sepulchre's Priory. This priory was a nunnery, for black Benedictine Nuns, founded in the year 1100. There are but little remains of the ruins of it; a high arched gateway, sufficient for a carriage to pass through, being its common entrance, within which, on the opposite side of a small court, is a building of flint, of the same appearance, containing some few small rooms, being all that is left of it. Within these few years, some of the walls of the precincts were standing, on the south side adjoining the Watling-street way, which have lately been removed. The district was once a parish, having its own parochial church within it, but this has long been otherwise, and the place, both of the church and churchyard unknown. In the ground behind these ruins several Roman urns have been dug up, which shews that it was once used a place of burial. In this nunnery, Elizabeth Barton, commonly called the Holy Maid of Kent, the great impostor of her time, was a professed nun, in the time of Henry VIII., who being tutored by the monks pretended to divine revelation, and spread her prophecies abroad against those who favored the Reformation, but touching on the king's divorce and second marriage, it soon occasioned her being attained, and she was, with six others concerned with her, executed at Tyburn, for treason; and Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and five others, were punished by fine and imprisonment, for encouraging her in it. Near the south-west corner of these ruins, is the old Dover road, from Ridingate, on the Watling-street way, on the south side of which, about a quarter of a mile further on, lately stood St. Lawrence House, which was formerly an Hospital dedicated to that saint, being founded by one of the Abbots of St. Augustine, in King Stephen's reign, for such of his monastery as should be afflicted with any contagious distemper. On a large old pier, built on flint, belonging to a gateway leading from the road, is carved a figure of St. Lawrence on a gridiron, with one man standing at his head and another at his feet.

Since the commencement of the late war, there have been

erected for the military several ranges of barracks, in and near the city. Near the northern suburbs, on the Margate road, opposite to Barton Mill, Royal Cavalry Barracks were erected by government, in 1794, for a regiment; they are built of brick, elegant and spacious, forming three sides of a quadrangle. In 1798, barracks for 2000 infantry were erected near the above, on the same side of the road, which have since been altered, and during the late war, made by the Board of Ordnance, a permanent station for detachments of the royal horse and foot artillery. In 1806, another extensive range of barracks was erected near the above, but far superior to them, both for neatness and accommodation, capable of containing 2000 infantry, and 500 cavalry.

In 1811, a spacious building was erected, on an eminence at the back of the infantry Barracks, but at a considerable distance from them or any other building, as a general infirmary for the sick or invalids of the various regiments that may be stationed in this city or its environs. It forms not only an elegant superstructure to the eye of the observer, but stands on one of the most salubrious spots that could have been pointed out, for the purpose for which it is designed.

### *River Stour—How far Navigable.*

The river stour which runs through the city, as is conjectured anciently flowed up where the course of it now is, over the whole level on which part of the city at present stands, and so in like manner as high as Ashford beyond it, a circumstance rendered probable, as well by the situation of this place, as by the history of former times, and several tokens have been found, tending strongly to corroborate it.

When the Estuary, for so it was, ceased to flow, leaving the lands dry, and the river in its present course, is not our design to enquire into; the advantage the city derived from this river, was not formerly attended without inconvenience,



for it was subject, from their proximity, to frequent inundations; an inconvenience now hardly worth mentioning, having happened but very rarely for a long time past, nor can it again happen but upon very extraordinary floods, and then only in the lower and western part of the city, which now, by various alterations, stands so much higher than it formerly did; an additional proof of which may be seen at the back of King's Bridge Hospital, which adjoins the river, where the ground has been, in the course of no very remote time, so raised, that the capitals of some pillars close to it, are now nearly even with the surface of the earth.

The river Stour owing to the mills built on it, and other obstructions, is not navigable in any shape higher than the town of Fordwich; but from thence passing on the inner side of the Isle of Thanet, by the haven of Sandwich, it is navigable for lighters, most of which are employed in the conveyance of heavy merchandise, such as coals, wood, lime, bricks, timber, &c.

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## DESCRIPTION OF THE CATHEDRAL.

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*Foundation of the Cathedral—Rebuilt by Lanfranc—Name changed—Rebuilt by Archbishop Anselm—Prior Conrad's Choir repaired by Archbishop Corboyt—Magnificent new dedication of the Church—Destroyed by Fire, Anno, 1174, and rebuilt—Trinity Chapel rebuilt—Becket's Crown—Observations on the eastern parts of the Church and Undercroft—their Antiquity.*

THE Cathedral stands in nearly the south-west part of the precincts of it, adjoining to which, on the north side, was the Priory of Christ Church, to which it belonged, the remains of which are converted, for the most part, into dwellings, and offices for the use of the Dean and Chapter, and other members of this Church.

In this spot was once the palace of Ethelbert, the Saxon King of Kent, who having become a convert to Christianity, by the persuasions of St. Augustine, gave him his royal palace here, as a perpetual seat for him and his successors. This palace, with the adjoining buildings, St. Augustine afterwards converted into a Cathedral and Monastery, dedicating both to the honor of Christ our Saviour, whence it afterwards obtained the name of Christ Church. From the above time, for upwards of 300 years, nothing was worthy of being recorded concerning this Church, except that during this period, the gifts to it were many and large, but afterwards, through the frequent ravages of the Danes, which involved this country in continued troubles, it appears to have suffered much, as well by fire as frequent neglect and dilapidations, so that when Archbishop Lanfranc came to the archbishoprick, soon after the Norman Conquest, he found it in a most

ruinous state. By his care and perseverance, he re-edified it in all parts, and that in a more novel and substantial form of structure, than had been seen before in this kingdom. which made it a precedent and pattern to succeeding ones of this kind. New monasteries and churches were built after the example of it, for before this, most of the churches and monasteries of the kingdom were made of wood, but from this time such timber fabrics grew out of use, and gave place to stone buildings, raised upon arches, a custom brought from Normandy, and built with stone, from Caen in that country; of which form and materials he rebuilt the whole church, from its foundation, with the palace and monastery, and the wall which encompassed them, and when finished, he altered the name, by dedicating it to the Holy Trinity.

After Lanfranc's death, by means of Archbishop Anselm, his successor, this church was again rebuilt, on a still larger and more beautiful plan; for this purpose, that part of it built by Lanfranc, from the great tower in the middle of it, to the east end, was pulled down, and the fabric again raised up with such splendour, says Malmsbury, "that the like was not to be seen in England, in respect of the clear light of the glass windows, the beauty and comeliness of the marble pavement, and the curious painting of the roof," after which, the Prior Conrad perfected the Choir, magnificently adorned it with curious pictures and other ornaments, insomuch that from its more than ordinary beauty, it gained the name of the Glorious Choir of Conrad.

In this state, without anything materially happening, the church continued till the reign of Henry I., when it suffered some damage by fire, which was however repaired by Archbishop Corboyt, sufficiently for the performance of divine service, and for the Archbishop to dedicate it anew, the ceremony of which was performed with great splendour and magnificence, such as was said not to have been heard of since the dedication of the temple of Solomon; the King, the Queen, the King of Scots, and all the prelates and nobility of both kingdoms being at it when this church's former name was restored, being thenceforth commonly called Christ Church.

Forty-four years after this, anno 1174, being the 20th of the reign of King Henry II., great part of this stately edifice was again destroyed by fire. Upon this destruction of the church, the prior and convent took the most speedy and effectual methods to rebuild it, in such a manner as should surpass all the former choirs as well in beauty as size; the new building accordingly exceeded in height and length, and was more beautiful, in every respect, than the choir of Conrad; the roof was not only considerably advanced above what it was before, but was arched over with stone, prior to which it was composed of timber; the capitals of the pillars were now beautified with carved work, whereas they were before plain, and six more pillars were added; the former choir had but one triforium, or inner gallery, but now there were two made round it, and one in each side aisle; before this there were no marble pillars, but such were now added in abundance. In forwarding this great work, the monks spent eight years, when they could proceed no further for want of money: but a papal bull was issued, providing that the offerings to the then newly-murdered Archbishop Becket, should be appropriated to the restoration of the Cathedral, and this encouraged them to set about a grander design, which was, to pull down the eastern end of the church, with the small Chapel of the Holy Trinity adjoining to it, and to erect, upon a stately undercroft, a more sumptuous one in the room of it, equally lofty with the roof of the church, and making a part of it, which the former one did not, but opened by a door-way into it. At the east end of this chapel, another small one was afterwards erected, at the end of the building, since called Becket's Crown, for the purpose of an altar and the reception of some part of that saint's relics, further mention of which will be made.

The eastern parts of this church have the appearance of being much older than they are generally allowed to be; and, indeed, if the side walls and cross wings on each side of the choir are only examined, it will appear that the whole of them were not re-built when the choir was, and that a great part of them was suffered to remain, though altered, added to, and adapted, as far as could be, to the new building then

erected ; the traces of several circular windows, and other openings, which were then stopped up, removed, or altered, still appearing in the walls of both, and on the south side of the south aisle ; the vaulting of the roof, as well as the triforium, which could not be adjusted to the placing of the upper windows, plainly shew it. To which may be added, that the basement of one of the westernmost large pillars of the choir, on the north side, is strengthened with a strong iron band round it, seeming to be one of those which had been weakened by the fire but was judged of sufficient firmness, with this precaution, to remain for the use of the new fabric.

The outside of this part of the church is a corroborating proof of the preceding, as well in the method as in the ornaments of the building ; on the outside of it, towards the south, from St. Michael's Chapel, eastward, there is a range of small pillars, of about six inches diameter, and about three feet high ; these support little arches intersecting each other, and this chain or girdle of pillars is continued round the small tower, the eastern cross aisle, and the chapel of St. Anslem, as far as the new building added since, of the Trinity Chapel, and St. Thomas à Becket's crown, whence they leave off.

At the time of the before-mentioned fire, which so fatally destroyed the upper part of the church, the undercroft, with the vaulting over it, seems to have remained entire and unhurt by it. The vaulting of the undercroft, on which the floor of the choir and eastern part of the church are raised, is supported by pillars, whose capitals are as various and fantastical as those of the smaller ones before mentioned, and so are their shafts, some being round, and others canted, twisted or carved, so that hardly any two of them are alike, except such as are quite plain.

That part of this undercroft, now remaining, as far eastward as where it begins, under the Trinity Chapel, appears to be of later date, erected at the same time as the chapel, and may well be supposed, from its appearance, to be that which was originally built by Archbishop Lanfranc, and continues as firm and entire as it was at the first building of it, though now upwards of seven hundred years old.

*Church known by the name of St. Thomas the Martyr—Becket's Murder—Where first buried—Miracles wrought at his tomb—Adorations and Oblations at it—Incredible gain to the Convent from them and the Jubilees—His Relics removed to Trinity Chapel.*

The new building, which, as soon as it was finished, was, though it retained its former name of Christ Church, especially by all deeds and writings, and by the inscription on the seal of it, yet in honor of St. Thomas à Becket, who had been murdered and buried in it, four years before the fire happened, in general known by the name of the Church of St. Thomas the Martyr.

This church, after Becket's death, remained in a most filthy condition, occasioned by the multitudes of people who had flocked hither at the time of the murder: the celebration of divine service was suspended, the ornaments were taken away from the altars, the pillars were stripped, the cross was yielded, as in the time of Lent, and the whole rendered a place of solitude: the sound of bells and the voice of chanting was heard no more, and this suspension of service was continued for a whole year, till it was restored by the command of the Pope, by the suffragan bishops, assembled for that purpose.

Archbishop à Becket was murdered in it on December 29th, 1170, and his body had been privately buried towards the east end of the undercroft, soon after which, miracles, as the monks tell us, began to be wrought by him; first at his tomb, then in the other parts of the church, and afterwards throughout the rest of the world, so that two years afterwards he was sainted by the Pope. Now crowds of zealots, led on by a frenzy of false devotion, hastened to kneel at his tomb; kings, princes, nobles, and prelates of this and every other kingdom, paid their adorations at it, watching and praying with great humility all night there—many of them in the

habits of pilgrims: the oblations of gold, silver, and jewels, presented by them to the saint exceeded all credibility. These visits were the early fruits of adoration to the new sainted martyr, and their examples were followed by multitudes of all sorts, who crowded with humble reverence and rich oblations to him, whilst his body lay in the undercroft. From these liberal donations, the expense of re-building the church appears to have been in a great measure supplied; nor did their devotions and offerings after it was completed in any way abate, but on the contrary, daily increased; and the monks employed the whole of this vast income to the fabric of the church, which continued a plentiful supply to them till the Reformation, and the final suppression of the priory itself

Besides these usual customary offerings, there was a more abundant one, which brought into the convent an incredible gain; this was a celebration of Becket's martyrdom which was called a Jubilee, being kept at the period of every fifty years from the time of his murder. The privilege of this solemnity was purchased at a dear rate from the Court of Rome, and not without the most humble praying and solicitations. The confluence of people of all ranks, who came to them was not less than 100,000 in number, and the estimate of their liberal oblations, at the saint's tomb, was beyond the bounds of belief. There had been seven of these jubilees before the Reformation; the last of them in 1520, in the time of Archbishop Warham.

In the mean time the chapel and altar, at the upper part of the east end of the church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, were demolished, and again prepared with great splendour for the reception of this new saint, who being now placed there, not only the chapel and altar, but the whole church, from that time, became known by the name of St. Thomas the Martyr.

On the 7th of July, 1220, the remains of St. Thomas were translated from his tomb to the new shrine, with great solemnity and rejoicings, the Pope's Legate, the Archbishops of Canterbury and Rheims, and many Bishops and Abbots carrying the coffin on their shoulders, and placing it there,

and the King gracing these solemnities with his royal presence.

The saint, now placed in his new repository, became the vain object of adoration to the deluded multitude, and such veneration had every one for his relics, that all endeavours were used to obtain one of them; the meanest things which had belonged to him, and even shreds of his clothes were sought after as invaluable treasures, and each thought himself rich and happy in obtaining the smallest portion of them; in many cathedrals, monasteries and churches, some parts of them were seen and worshipped, and the buildings themselves were dedicated to him.

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*Repairs of the Church, anno 1304—Nave taken down by Archbishop Sudbury—Rebuilt by the Convent—Archbishop Arundel's Tower—St. Dunstan's, or Chicheley Steeple—Virgin Mary's, now Dean's Chapel—Great middle Tower, or Angel Steeple built—Bell Harry—Chantry of King Henry IV.—Brenchley's Chantry, or Nevill's Chapel removed—Mischief done by the Puritans, in the time of King Charles I.—Restored and Repaired at the Restoration.*

About the year 1304, the whole choir was repaired and beautified; the flight of steps, and the fine new screen of stone work, so curiously carved and still remaining at the west end of the choir, was made by Prior Hen. de Estria. The two wings, or cross aisles on each side of the middle tower, or Angel Steeple, which had continued in the same state that Lanfranc left them in, (except that the middle pillar in each of them had been taken down, soon after the murder of Archbishop Becket, to give a fuller view of the north wing, where he yielded up the ghost, were, for the most part, rebuilt from the foundation by Archbishop Sudbury, and probably the chapel of St. Michael too, on the



south-east side of the south wing, which may be estimated a part of it, in the same state they remain at this time.

These being finished in 1379, the same Archbishop afterwards took down the old nave of the church, proposing to re-build it, in a state of beauty proportionable to the other parts of the church : but next year, before he had laid on one stone of it, he was murdered by Wat Tyler's rabble, upon which the monks were under the necessity of undertaking the work at their own charge, in which they were assisted by the succeeding Archbishops, (Courtney and Arundel,) by the benefactions of King Richard II., and several others ; it was thirty years in building, and continues at this time firm and entire.

At the time of Archbishop Sudbury's death, the west front of the church, with the two adjoining towers, had not been taken down, and probably the monks, from the great expense, determined to leave those parts standing, making such alterations as would render them suitable to their new building ; for which purpose they formed new windows in each tower, with pillars and arches similar to those in the rest of the nave ; a large window was put in the centre of the west front between them, and a new porch underneath, and the whole, excepting the two towers, new cased with stone.

On the north tower, Archbishop Arundel built a high leaden spire, and furnished the steeple with five bells, afterwards called the Arundel ring, and removed into this tower, which thence bore the name of the Arundel Steeple. The tower on the south side being 130 feet high, usually called St. Dunstan's Steeple, from a high bell in it so named, was after this pulled down by Archbishop Chichley, who made great progress in rebuilding it, whence it had the name both of the Oxford and Chichley steeple ; but he did not live to see it finished, which was done by Prior Thomas Goldstone, some years afterwards. This prior likewise built the elegant and beautiful chapel on the east side of the martyrdom, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary : now commonly called the Dean's Chapel, from several of them having been buried in it.

The great tower in the middle of the church, called Bell Harry Steeple, from a small bell of that name on the top of it (the only one remaining there, said to have been brought from France by King Henry VIII., and given by him to this church), was formerly, as has been mentioned before, called the Angel Steeple; it was 285 feet high, and had continued without re-building or want of repairs, till about the latter end of the reign of King Henry IV., when Prior Sel-ling began to rebuild it, and Prior Goldstone (the second of that name) his successor, finished it, assisted by Cardinal Archbishop Morton. Accordingly, in the highest window of the aisle of it, over the choir door, there were placed his arms, with a red cardinal's cap over them; these were demolished by the Puritans in the time of King Charles I. as were four gilt vanes on the pinnacles of the tower, on which were represented the arms of the king, prince, church, and archbishop. For the strengthening of this lofty tower of most admirable form and symmetry, Prior Goldstone caused two large arches, and a smaller one of stone, to be fixed underneath from pillar to pillar, in the nave. These arches and stretchers are very substantial, and are pierced in such patterns as make them rather an ornament, although certainly designed as a security to strengthen the pillars under so great a weight; on them, as well as on the upper part of the inside tower, are the initial letters of his name, and office of prior, his shield being three gold stones, and his motto, "Non nobis Domine," &c.

Archbishop Warham's arms are at the top of the stone work of the tower, as having probably been a benefactor to it by adding some additional ornament to that part of it. There were no material alterations or improvements made to this church, besides those mentioned, before the dissolution of the priory, excepting that there was a small elegant chapel, built in the north wall of the Trinity Chapel, over against the monument of King Henry IV. and his queen, soon after their burial here, as a chantry for the repose of their souls; and another small chapel or chantry of Lady Joan Brenchley, was built on the outside, adjoining to the south of the nave, having a door opening into it, and an

altar dedicated to St John the Baptist: her husband Sir William Brenchley, chief justice of the King's Bench, was buried near it in the nave, in 1446, and she built it the next year with the consent of the convent; after the dissolution of which, the chapel fell to decay, and lay in ruins till Dean Nevill, in the beginning of the reign of King James I., repaired it for a burying place for himself and family, hence it acquired the name of Dean Nevill's Chapel. The whole of it was pulled down a few years ago, as having an unsightly appearance to the rest of the church, and the monuments removed. In it was one for the dean and his brother, Alexander Nevill, and Ann his wife, (the dean's father and mother,) and Thomas Nevill his uncle.

During the unhappy troubles of the great rebellion, inevitable destruction seemed to threaten the whole of this beautiful fabric, for in 1641 the madness of the people raged to such a height, as prevailed beyond all resistance; the dean and canons were turned out of their stalls, the new erected font was pulled down and sold piecemeal; inscriptions, figures, coats of arms in brass were torn off from the ancient grave stones, and the very graves themselves were ransacked for the sake of mere plunder; and whatever there was of decency in it was despoiled by the outrages of sacrilegious profaneness; in which forlorn state it remained till three years afterwards, when the government's committee took possession of this church and the revenues it. In 1649, an ordinance of the state passed for the pulling down and sale of the materials of cathedral churches, and accordingly among others, those of this church, and the charge of taking it down was valued: however, by some means it remained untouched and at the restoration of monarchy, and the re-establishment of the Church of England, in 1660, it was restored to the dean and chapter, at which time this church was in such a neglected condition that it was necessary to expend no less a sum than £12,000 to put it in a decent state for the celebration of religious service.

*Entrance of the Cathedral at the West Front—South or Chicheley Tower—Figures of Becket's Murderers on it—Bell and Clock—North or Arundel Tower—Its Antiquity—Nave new paved—Grave Stones and Font removed—Monuments, &c., in Nave—Painted Windows there—North Cross Aisle, or Martyrdom—Becket's Altar there—Marriages of King Edward 1.—Monuments, &c.—Archbishop Warham's Monument repaired—Fine painted Windows given by King Henry IV.—Dean's Chapel—Monuments and Windows there—South Cross or Wing—Great Window repaired and filled with painted glass—St. Michael's, or the Warrior's Chapel—Organ loft—Monuments at entrance to it—Room over it.*

At the entrance of the Cathedral, at the west front of the buildings, the tower steeple on the south side, called Chicheley Steeple, had formerly on the outside, over the porch, at the entrance into the church, the figures cut out in stone, of four armed men, representing the murderers of Archbishop Becket, the niches in which they were placed still remaining. In this steeple there is now a fine musical peal of bells, and a clock. On the vaulting of the porch is carved a cluster of coats of arms, twenty-eight in number, in a double circle, on the stone of the rib-work of it; among others, there are the arms of old France and England, quarterly; also those of the see of Canterbury, impaled with Chicheley and Courtney, with a label of three points.

The tower on the North side, called the Arundel Tower, part of which has been lately taken down, was very ancient, and was in height one hundred feet. The form of it and the materials of which it was built, clearly proved it to be of very early date; indeed by all appearance it might well be considered to be the same as was built by Archbishop Lanfranc. It had formerly a leaden spire, one hundred feet high, placed on it by Archbishop Arundel, whence it gained

its name. This spire being much damaged in the great storm in 1793, was taken down, and the top of the tower finished with a platform and balcony round it. The tower itself having been so much weakened by age, and the alterations made in the inside of the under part of it, to make it conformable to the rest of the nave when that was new built, that it was determined to take down a part thereof, and rebuild it, uniform with the Chicheley Tower, which was finished in the summer of 1840, and adds very materially to the beauty of this excellent edifice. Underneath it, in the nave, is the archbishop's consistory court.

The nave is paved with white Portland stone, which is much admired for its simplicity and neatness. On taking up the old pavement, the grave stones were all removed, especially those over the archbishops and priors of the church. Many of the ancient ones had been curiously and richly inlaid with ornaments and inscriptions on brass, but all of them have been long since defaced, and the brasses purloined from them; most of these being of a larger size, were then removed into the sermon-house, to make good the pavement there. An account of them may be found in Weaver, Somner, and some other authors who have described this church.

The more modern grave stones, which belonged to the several dignitaries of the church, or their families, were removed to the south cross aisle, where they still remain; but on searching the more ancient graves, and removing the remains of those buried under them, to make the ground sufficiently firm to lay a new pavement on, it appeared that this was not the first time that these depositors of the dead had disturbed, for every one of them had been ransacked, most probably by the puritans, in the time of the great rebellion, partly out of enmity to the place, but principally for the sake of plundering whatever could be found of value in them. At the time of making the new pavement, the beautiful new font, the gift of Dr. Warner, Bishop of Rochester, not long before the rebellion broke out, and which was placed between two pillars, in the lower part of the nave, was removed to the circular building, northward, without

the church, near the library door, where it now stands. There are some few mural tablets against the sides of the nave; adjoining the north walls is one for Orlando Gibbons, organist of the Chapel Royal of Charles I., who came to attend the solemnity of the King's marriage, and died of the small pox, in 1662; the others are for several of the prebendaries, &c, of this church.

At the upper end of the north aisle, (where, in the old nave, was a chapel parted off, called Our Lady's Chapel,) were buried Archbishops Theobalds and Richards; the leaden inscription of the latter, with his pontifical relics,—that is, his pall, crosier, and chalice, was found in 1632, on digging Dr. Anian's grave: and on removing the earth on account of the new pavement, there was found under the window, eastward from Sir John Boys' monument, lying on the foundation of the building, which at three feet below the surface projected like a shelf, a skeleton, the body of which had to all appearance been richly habited, as some of the material of the clothing remained in small tatters, seemingly a stuff of gold tissue, and a piece of leaden plate, on which could be read Archiep, and the word Primas, in very ancient letters; these were probably the remains of Archbishop Theobald, who was buried somewhere hereabout, in 1184.

Against the wall, at the upper end of the north aisle, is a handsome monument of Sir John Boys, having his figure dressed in his doctor's robes, in a reclining posture; lying on it; he died in 1612. This monument was afterwards much defaced in the great rebellion, and the grave underneath ransacked, but the monument was afterwards repaired. A neat monument has also been erected against the wall, for Colonel John Stuart, of the 9th regiment of Infantry, who was killed in Spain; together with many mural tablets, which have been recently added.

The great window over the western entrance of the nave, was made about the end of the reign of King Richard II., anno 1400; it is in the Gothic style, quite different from those in the upper part of the church, being mitred at the top, and very large, with abundance of compartments, in

several stories or stages, one above another divided by jambs of stone work; it is much inferior to those in the upper parts of the church: the uppermost smaller ranges contain the king's arms, those of his first wife, and the figures of several saints; and below these, in the uppermost range of the large compartments, are seven figures of our kings; they have suffered much, and are patched up again, and each has his name underneath, in old black letters, of which but little remains. The compartments of the windows in both ranges on the side of the nave, have each a slender border, of no meaning, and as little beauty. In the midst of each of them throughout the whole is a shield of arms.

The north cross aisle, at the upper end of the nave, is called the martyrdom, from Becket's murder in it. In this wing stood, where Dr. Chapman's monument now is, the altar of the martyr St. Thomas á Becket. This place, so highly thought on, the walls of which were seemingly hung with tapestry, was chosen through veneration to it, for the solemnization of the marriage of Edward I. with his Queen Margaret, in 1299, the Archbishop performing the ceremony. Near the door at the entrance of the cloisters, against the north wall, is the monument of Archbishop Peckham, who died in 1292; the effigy of the Archbishop, lying at length, is of oak wood, entirely sound, though more than 500 years old. It seems singular that this figure should be left so exceedingly plain, when the rest of the monument is so profusely carved, painted, and gilded, and that it should not be fixed to the tomb, but left movable, which makes some suppose it not to have originally belonged to it. Near it, in the same wall, is the monument of Archbishop Warham, who died in 1534, having his figure in pontificals, lying at full length on it. This beautiful monument has lately been thoroughly repaired, so that it now displays all its original beauties, and perfect elegance of Gothic architecture, and for its future preservation, the whole ring is enclosed with an iron railing. Behind this monument, but without the wall of the church, having a door opening into it at the foot of the tomb, was a very small chapel or chantry for a priest to celebrate mass for his soul, but it was pulled

down at the reformation. There are other monuments against the walls of this wing, mostly for the dignitaries of the church. The fine painted window in this wing, given by Edward IV., was in the gothic style, with numerous lights or panels of glazing; there are seven panels or compartments: in the middle one is at present the arms of the church, under a canopy; but probably it had once a crucifix, or some other representation held equally sacred, as all the figures on each side are kneeling to it; these are supposed to be those of King Edward IV. and his family. The king is next in the centre panel to the west, in those behind him are Prince Edward and the Duke of York. In that on the east side is the queen; in the next, three princesses, and in the last two others—all have crowns or coronets except these two. But the figures, as well as the descriptions under them, and other parts of the window have been much defaced, and very badly repaired by other pieces of glass, taken most probably at the time of the restoration, from fragments scattered about in other parts of the church, no way relating to it. In the ranges of small lights at the upper part of the window, each sufficient to hold one small figure, are those of different saints, their height and distance having preserved them from being destroyed. Adjoining to the east side of this aisle, is the Dean's Chapel, so called from several of them having been buried in it. Before the reformation, it was called Our Lady's Chapel, being dedicated to her, and appears to have been built about the reign of King Henry IV., by Prior Thomas Goldstone, the first of that name, who lies buried in it.

The roof is most curiously vaulted with carved stonework; the eastern window, besides the arm of Bouchier, is diapered with an oak leaf between two acorns, and Bouchier's knots, and in the upper part is impannelled in rounds a gold falchion volant. In this chapel are the monuments of the Deans Rogers, Fotherbye, Boys, Turner, and Powys; but that of Dean Fotherbye is extremely remarkable for the peculiar excellence of the sculpture. On the north side is an oval half length painting on copper, of Dean Bargrave, copied from one of Cornelius Jansen in the Deanery: he



died in 1642. A monument for James Weddeburn, Bishop of Dumbblain, and for Archdeacon Bouchier, who died in 1471.

The great window at the south end of this wing falling into decay, has been rebuilt at no small cost, being filled with painted glass, taken promiscuously from different parts of the church and the adjoining building, and makes a very handsome appearance.

On the east side of this wing is the Chapel of St. Michael, called the Somerset Chapel, built mostly on the site of a former one, called St. Ann's Chapel, at the time these cross aisles and the nave were rebuilt, but upon a smaller scale, as appears by Archbishop Langton's tomb, (who lived in the reign of King Henry III.,) at the east end of it, which now remains one half of it within the chapel, and the other without, in the church-yard, the wall of the chapel being built across in the middle of it.

The eastern window of this chapel has, impannelled in rounds, the device of Margaret Holland, a white hound couchant, with a golden coronet and chain, under a tree, and another of a greyhound, in like manner. The walls of it are entirely filled with sculptured monuments, most of them of warriors, and the whole are in excellent preservation, owing to their not having been erected to the memory of churchmen, a sure ground for their destruction by the puritans, in the time of the great rebellion; however, they overlooked two small brass plates on the south and north walls, opposite to each other, having the inscription and figures of the Priors Oxenden and Hathbrand: the former died in 1338, and the latter in 1370, and were both buried here. In the middle of it is a beautiful and sumptuous raise tomb of alabaster, on which lay, in full proportion, the figures, excellently sculptured, of Margaret, sister and co-heir of Edmund Holland, Earl of Kent. Beside her lie her two husbands: on her left, John Beaufort, Marquis of Dorset and Earl of Somerset; and on her right, Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence; she died a widow in 1449, having in her life time erected this monument. Over this chapel is a beautiful room, in the same style, the roof is of ribbed arches, on the key

stone of which are carved the faces of Priors Chillenden, Woodnesborough, and Molash, with their names and degrees in legends beside them, mostly obliterated.

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*Upper part of the Church—Screen at the entrance of the Choir—Description of the Choir before the suppression of the Priory—Magnificence of it—Richness of the Vestry—Present state of the Choir—Description of it—Series of Improvements in it.*

Having described the lower parts of the church, let us ascend the noble flight of steps from the nave up to the stone screen at the west door of the choir, a beautiful piece of Gothic carved work, built by Prior Hen. de Estria, in 1804; it is rich in flutings, pyramids, and canopied niches, in which stand six crowned statues, five of which hold globes in their hands, and the sixth probably was meant for King Ethelbert, being an ancient man with a long beard, holding a church in his hand: the figure next to him seems more delicately featured and feminine than the rest, and might perhaps be his Queen Bertha.

Before the havoc made by the puritans, there were thirteen figures, representing Christ and his Apostles, in the mitred niches, which are round the arch doorway, and twelve mitred saints aloft, along the stone work. This screen, by age, became in a very dilapidated condition, but the Dean and Chapter have evinced their liberality by putting it into a complete state of repair. The statutes of the founders and other Saxon Monarchs which once adorned it, but were defaced by the puritanical Goths of Oliver Cromwell's time, have been restored, and the whole freed from the accumulated filth of ages, in such a manner that the elegance of its tracery is now fully developed, and presents one of the finest specimens of florid gothic in the kingdom. Over the screen was a beautiful and harmonious organ, built in 1754, by the celebrated Mr. Green, at the expense of more than £1500, (in the room of the former one, which stood most unsightly on the north side of the choir,) but which has recently been removed to another part of the choir.

Within the choir, before the dissolution of the priory, the

magnificence of the church shone forth in abundance. The stalls on each side were of curious gothic carved work, and richly ornamented; the chancel or presbyterium, was on each side adorned with the most costly hangings of tapestry, curiously embroidered; above this, on a flight of steps, stood the high altar, ornamented as rich as gold, silver, jewellery, and costly art could adorn it; inasmuch that Erasmus tells us we should think the richest monarchs mere beggars in comparison of the silver and gold which belonged to it: to this the blaze of light occasioned by the numerous wax candles and torches, provided constantly for the celebration of divine service, added greatly.

The present choir is said to be the most spacious in the kingdom; the stalls of the Dean and Canons are at the west end of it, they are elegantly carved with rich foliage, and other ornaments of crowns, mitres, sceptres, &c., forming part of what was done, at a vast expense, after the restoration, among the other repairs of the mischief done during the time of the preceeding troubles.

The Archbishop's throne, which stood at the east end of the seats on the south side, erected in 1706, a benefaction of Archbishop Tennyson, has been taken down, to give place for one of stone, more in character with the other parts of the choir, the design of Mr. G. Austen, architect and surveyor to the Dean and Chapter. Below the steps the pavement of the choir is of grey marble, in small squares, but above them to the altar rail, it is laid with large slabs of a very different kind of stone, a specimen of which, being a polished piece of this kind of marble, laid as a tablet or shelf against the wall, appears near the northern entrance into the choir; this piece has so much the appearance of the grain of wood, that it has been by some judged to be a petrification.

The ascent to the communion table is by a flight of black marble steps, reaching from side to side, the height of which has a noble effect. The present screen, which has not been long erected, is perhaps one of the most beautiful specimens of modern workmanship ever seen. It is purely gothic, and in a florid style; the design and execution are by Mr. Austen,

and the whole affording an unequivocal proof of the excellent taste of the late Dean, (Dr. Percy,) under whose inspection it was erected.

Through the divisions of the screen, a good perspective view is afforded across the Trinity Chapel, to the east end of the church, terminated with the beautiful windows in Becket's crown. The former altar piece, carved and ornamented, of the colors of blue and gold, forms the back part of the present one.

The communion table is of wainscot, being, except when the sacrament is administered, very plain and undressed, having on it a crimson velvet cloth, and cushions fringed with a gold border; a present, as well as the furniture of the Archbishop's throne, and of the Dean and Vice-dean's stalls, made by Queen Mary, wife of King William III., when she visited the church; but on Sunday, when this altar is dressed for the sacrament, and covered with its costly and splendid service of plate, it has, though no doubt far inferior to its former state, an appearance of grandeur and magnificence, that lessens the regret of its having been bereaved of its pristine costly ornaments. One piece of the present service of plate, is of a beautiful cup adorned with figures of a lion and a horse, being supporters of the Duke of Norfolk's arms; and a talbot, the Earl of Shrewsbury's, with an inscription under the foot of it, shewing that it was the votive gift of Thomas Howard, then Earl of Arundel, ambassador of King Charles I. to the Emperor of Germany, at his passing through the city, on the 7th of April, 1656. It is very elegantly finished, and probably had a cover equally so, but this part of it has long since been missing.

The white-wash, which in former days, not only obscured the pillars, but the beautiful paintings which adorned the walls, have undergone the process of removal, and the choir altogether presents a sublime and beautiful appearance. The roof has been completely cleansed, and the paintings, which were formerly in the centre of it, have been obliterated, and the ornaments only left.

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*Trinity Chapel—Monuments in it—Becket's costly Shrine  
—Description of it—First Demolition—Becket's Crown  
—Patriarchal Chair.*

Behind the screen of the high altar, after a further ascent of several steps, is the chapel of the Trinity, where there is a circle of double pillars, and between them a circle of tombs of royal and illustrious persons, as one of King Henry IV. and his Queen, Joan of Navarre, with their effigies in their royal robes, curiously sculptured of white marble or alabaster; over against this monument, on the outside of the north wall, but with a door into this chapel, is a small elegant oratory or chantry, built and endowed for two priests, to pray for the souls of the king and queen. On the opposite side to this monument, is that of Edward the Black Prince, who died at the Archbishop's palace here, in 1376. It is very entire and beautiful, having his figure in gilt brass on it, completely armed. Above it is his gauntlet and surcoat of arms, quilted with fine cotton, and the scabbard of his sword, which could have been but a small one,—the sword itself is reported to have been taken away by Oliver Cromwell. The next eastward to that of the Black Prince, is the tomb of Archbishop Courtney, who died in 1396, having his figure in alabaster, and his pontificals on it. Many have contended this to be a cenotaph, and that the archbishop lies buried in Maidstone church, but this seems to have no foundation. Opposite Archbishop Courtney's monument, nearly adjoining to the south wall, is one of a singular form, not unlike one of the Saxon shrines; it was designed to stand close to the wall, but does not do so here; probably it was removed from some other part of the church. It is shewn as the tomb of Archbishop Theobald, but the general opinion is to the contrary, though it is not known for whom it was otherwise designed. Next to Archbishop Courtney's is a plain simple tomb for Odo Coligny, Bishop Elect of Beauvais and Cardinal Chastilian; he was poisoned in 1571, to prevent him embracing the protestant religion, for which purpose he had come to England. On the opposite side of the chapel, next to the monument of King Henry IV. is that of Dean Wotton, who died in 1566, the first protestant dean of this church.

His figure, representing him in a kneeling posture, is on the tomb; it is an elegant piece of sculpture, the head especially which he had carved while at Rome.

In the centre of this chapel was once the most glorious shrine in the whole church, namely, the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket. According to Erasmus, it had a cover of wood, that enclosed the coffin of gold, which, when drawn up by ropes and pullies, discovered invaluable treasure, gold being the meanest thing to be seen there. The pavement of this chapel, round the place where the shrine stood, has many circular stones laid it, with figures of the signs of the zodiac rudely designed and executed, with other fancies of the artists; besides a curious and beautiful mosaic work, which having suffered much by the superstition of some, and the destructive curiosity of others, has been repaired.

Beyond this chapel, eastward, is the vertex of the whole building, called Becket's crown, in which, says Erasmus, was to be seen the whole face of the blessed martyr, set in gold, and adorned with many jewels, all of which, as well as the altar here, were removed at the time the shrine was demolished. In it, on the north side, is a plain tomb of plaster, but of a form not inelegant, being that of Cardinal Archbishop Pole; above it were, on the wall, some paintings in fresco, but they are sadly gone to decay. In this chapel is placed the patriarchal or metropolitical chair, of grey marble, in which the archbishop, or his proxy, is placed with much ceremony, as soon after the election as may conveniently be; the members of this church, in procession, attending. This solemnity is called the enthronization, and puts the archbishop in possession of his dignity, with the authority and revenues of his see.

This building was intended to be carried up much higher than it now appears; but as it was going on, the suppression of the priory put an end to any further progress; in that unfinished state it continued till of late, when the upper part of it was taken down, and a kind of battlement placed on the top of it, but in so inelegant a form, that it is nearly as great a blemish to the building as it was in its unfinished state.

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*Painted Windows in the Trinity Chapel—In Becket's Crown—In the Side Aisle—Monuments in the South Aisle—St. Anselm's Tower—Chapel of St. Peter and St. Paul—Large Room over it—Its probable use—East End of the Old Church, circular—Monuments in North Aisle—Tower of St. Andrew—Audit Room—Treasury, or Great Armory—Lesser Armory—Sacristy—Vestry—Rooms over it—Passage from the Priory of the Church—North Cross Wing—Circular Building, called Bell Jesus—Bishop Warner's Marble Font placed there.*

The range of large windows in Trinity chapel, and in Becket's crown, appear by their remains to have been finely painted; they were designed to represent the passion of St. Thomas, with the legend of his miracles. The figures are small, and so are the pannels that contain them, which, with the iron work fitted to them, are contrived with a greater variety of patterns than those elsewhere. Much of the painted glass, especially on the north side of the Trinity chapel, is still remaining, yet great part has been destroyed, and though the windows in Becket's crown appear at a little distance entire, yet they have greatly suffered, and the deficiencies are very awkwardly mended, which plainly appears on close inspection. The aisles on each side of the choir, with the buildings contiguous to them, are all that remain undescribed in this part of the church.

The outside walls of these aisles seem to have been the same as remained unhurt by the fire in 1174, and to have been altered as far as possible to the new building. In the middle of these are two cross aisles, with two circular porticos on the east side of each; these have all been used as chapels, and have each had altars in them, some marks of which are still visible. At the north-east corner of the south-east aisles, was, as is conjectured, the tomb of Archbishop Winchelsea, and there are some broken places in the great pillar, and the several marble ones adjoining to it are so much broken away, as to shew plainly that some high built monument, or something similar, had been built there. Most probably it was demolished at the time of the reformation, on account of the veneration the archbishop was held in by the common people.

In the lower end of the south aisle, in the wall under the two windows, are the ancient tombs of Archbishop Reynolds and Walter, both much defaced, the former of them being uppermost: both have their figures, in their pontificals, lying at full length on them. Their robes were once adorned with paintings of the armorial bearings of their families, but a thick covering of whitewash, the usual modern embellishment of church monuments, has for a long time obliterated all remains of them. On the opposite side of the aisle, higher up, near the choir door on the side of the chancel or presbyterium, is the monument of Archbishop Kemp; his inscription on brass is entire; he died in 1451. Next above it, south of the high altar, is that of Archbishop Stratford, made of alabaster, having his figure, in his robes, on it, but without inscription; he died in 1341. Above this is the monument of Archbishop Sudbury, beheaded by the rebels in London, in 1381; a fragment of his epitaph still remains. To this tomb the mayor and aldermen were formerly accustomed to come yearly, with much ceremony, in grateful memory of his great benefactions.

Opposite to this last is the tower dedicated to St. Anselm, having much ornamental carved work on the outside of it, with many small pillars and arches over them, and apparently as ancient as any part of the church. Above it is a chapel dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, in which were deposited the remains of St. Anselm, who died in 1107, when it acquired his name. This chapel having escaped the fire, it is probable that his bones rested here till the reformation, when most likely they met with the same fate from the king's commissioner, as those of the Archbishops Becket, Winchelsea, and others, who had been the objects of popular devotions. At the entrance of this chapel is the tomb of Archbishop Meopham, of black marble, making a part of a very elegant screen of stone work. Under the great south window, a modern work being made in 1336, is a raised part, said to be the tomb of Archbishop Bradwardine, who died in 1389, but without any inscription or ornament.

Over this chapel is a large ornament, with a closet ad-



joining, which has a window with an iron grate before it, whence there is a view of the high altar in the choir. The only conjecture respecting its use is, that it was a place of confinement for such monks as had committed irregularities, and this grated window was made for them to view the elevation of the host, and thus partake of those solemn rites from which they would otherwise have been excluded.

Just above St. Anslem's Chapel may be seen how the old church began to contract itself towards the circular form in which it ended, and especially at the ascent of steps to the Trinity Chapel, which was added after the fire, and begins at a small distance eastward from hence. On the opposite side of the choir in the north aisle, are two monuments on the south side, adjoining to the choir; the lower one is that of Archbishop Chicheley, founder of All Soul's College, made in his life time, and is very rich in carving and imagery; on the tomb is his effigy in his pontificals, as in full health; underneath the tomb is hollowed, and at the bottom, as an emblem of that mortality and humiliating state to which he was to come, is his figure again, as emaciated and almost naked; the inscription round on brass is entire. The other monument higher up, on the north side of the high altar, is that of Cardinal Archbishop Bourghier, erected by him in his life time; it is a high and stately monument of Bethersden marble, the front of which is full of niches, once filled with small figures and other ornaments in brass, long since taken from thence; the inscription in brass remains entire.

All these monuments adjoining the choir, in both aisles, were formerly shut out from it by the wainscotting, a few years since removed, when the new stone altar was erected, and other improvements made in that part of church.

At the upper end of the aisle, on the north side of the tower of St. Andrew, the bottom of which is now formed into a vestibule, at the the entrance into a room, called the audit room, to which the Dean and Chapter adjourn for business, having first opened their audit in the sermon house, being the ancient chapter house of the priory. Adjoining to this room is an ancient one, built of stone and vaulted at the

top, now called the treasury, formerly the great armory, to distinguish it from the vault called the lesser armory, under the high altar. In this place all the ancient charters and records are kept, in large wooden lockers. It was formerly made use of as the sacristy of the church, and is accordingly strongly guarded with iron bars and grates. Adjoining to the tower of St. Andrew, eastward, having a door opening from the aisle, was the old chapel of St. Andrew, now made use of as a vestry for the canons to robe in. Over both this and the treasury room are several others, some of which have chimneys in them; these were probably made use of for melting wax, lead, and the like. From the upper cross wing of this north aisle, is an entrance which led from the church to the priory, for the constant use of the monks, who so frequently resorted to it. In this passage to the priory, close to the library door, is a small circular building, with a cupola roof of wainscot, painted with gilt stars; it is usually called Bell Jesus, from a story too absurd to mention. There have been great doubts as to what use this place was made of in the time the priory existed; some supposed that it was for the monks, or the attendants of the prior, to wait for him when he proceeded from the library door, close to it, from his chapel or lodgings to the church: while others have thought it to have been a baptistry to the cathedral, several pipes for water underneath it giving some favor to that idea; however that may be, it is now made use of for such purpose; the beautiful marble font, given by Bishop Warner, and removed from the nave of the cathedral, having been placed in the midst of it.

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*Two fine Painted Windows in the North Aisle—Upper Range of Windows in the Choir—and Upper Part of the Church.*

In the lower part of the aisle, on the north side, are two complete windows of painted glass, of large size; these appear to have been in the same style of painting as those of Becket's Chapel. The figures of these two windows have been thought worthy of observation, on account of the resemblance which the drapery of them bears to that in the

famous tapestry said to have been embroidered by the sister of William the Conqueror.

As to the uppermost range of the windows in the additional height, raised in the eastern part of the church, after the fire in 1174, they are in a different style from those already mentioned; these contain two figures only in each of them, of a large size. The range of these begins from over the north side of the choir, and runs from the north-east corner of the great tower, round the cross aisle and the Trinity chapel, and back again to the tower at the south-east corner of it; the subject of them seems the genealogy of our blessed Saviour.

The upper half of the first window, beginning at the north-west corner of the choir, is quite defaced, being probably a figure representing the Almighty, which occasioned its demolition; the lower one had the figure of Adam in his husbandry work, with his name to it, but this has lately been removed to the western window, where it still remains. Several of the rest are without figures, and some are with carpet patterns of the most beautiful colors; but where any are remaining, the style in which they are drawn, and the throne on which they are placed, resemble much those of our kings, on the reverse of their earliest royal seals; they are in number forty-nine in the whole, including two large circular windows at the end of the two cross aisles. The lower range in the western part of both aisles, having been entirely demolished, have been since filled up with fragments from other places; but however rich the colors may be, there is no making out what they were intended for. The lower range of windows in the cross aisles have only borders round them, with some few coats of arms interspersed; among those in the north wing, are two modern ones of Deans Nevil and Archdeacon Kingsley.

The buildings on the north side of the church, have in some measure preserved the windows there from destruction, while those on the south have suffered from mischievous enmity to whatever could be come at either of beautiful or elegant in this church, from an idea of its being the remnant of popery and superstition, and that the destruction of it was a meritorious service to protestantism.

*Description of the Undercroft—Chantry of the Black Prince—St. John's Chapel—Virgin Mary, or our Lady Undercroft's Chapel—Becket's Original Tomb—His Altar in the Undercroft—Pilgrimages of King Henry II., and the King of France to it—Measurement of the different parts of the Church, &c.*

The passage into the undercroft or crypt, is by a door down several steps from the martyrdom, or lower north cross aisle: the whole of this undercroft is vaulted over with stone, and supported by different sized pillars, extending under all those parts of the church eastward from the screen at the entrance into the choir. It is a work apparently of the time of Archbishop Lanfranc, soon after the Norman conquest, and left entire, notwithstanding the casualties by which the building over it was destroyed, and was made use of by architects as a firm part of the fabric, which would have cost them great labour and expense, as well as length of time, had they been obliged to re-build it: and being no ways injured, was left as a substantial foundation, fully sufficient for them to erect their future structure on. That part under the choir and side aisles, has been for a length of time appropriated to the Walloons and French refugees, for their place of worship. The pavement here is almost entirely covered with dirt, but at the west end there is visible a large grave stone, having marks of the figure of an archbishop or prior in his pontificals, with shields of arms and other rich ornaments; but the brasses of the whole are torne off, and no doubt there are others in it, for Leland says there are ten bishops (i. e. archbishops) buried in the crypt. Under the upper south or cross aisle, was the chapel or chantry of Edward the Black Prince, founded by him in 1363; it is now walled up from the rest of the undercroft. The roof is a piece of more new and curious work than the vaults above it, and yet the over-built structure is as old as any that stands on the adjoining vaults of more ancient fashion. Eastward from this under the chapel of St. Anselm, is one formerly called St. John's Chapel, now divided by a stone wall, into two, with a pillar in the middle of each.

Eastward of the French Church, under the Trinity Chapel,

is a small oblong place partly enclosed with open gothic stone work, once the place of Our Lady Undercroft. This chapel consisted of a very small body and chancel, divided by a step in the middle: the altar at the east end is destroyed, but the niche over it for the statue of the Virgin still remains, as well as the pedestal on which it stood, adorned with figures, in relievo, of the annunciation, and other parts of her history, not quite defaced.

The stone work which encloses the sides and east end is elegant, but the west part has none, being left quite open. In this chapel, Cardinal Archbishop Morton lies buried, and his grave stone still remains in the middle of it, with the marks of his figure and arms on it, the brasses of which have been long since gone. His monument between two pillars, is at the south-west corner of the chapel, near which he had a chantry. The Archbishop's monument was a very costly one but the zealots, in the time of the great rebellion, defaced it shamefully. His figure in his pontificals carved in stone, still remains; and on the arch over it there have been many small figures and much ornamental sculpture. Before the dissolution of the priory, this chapel was of such high esteem, and so very rich, that the sight of it was debarred from the vulgar, and reserved to persons of great quality only. Erasmus, who by the especial recommendation of Archbishop Warham, was admitted to the sight of it: "There," says he, "the Virgin mother has an habitation, though somewhat dark, enclosed with a double step or rail of iron, for fear of thieves, for indeed I never saw any thing more laden with riches. Lights being brought, we saw more than a royal spectacle: in beauty it far exceeded that of Walsingham." On the south side of this chapel is a handsome monument for Joan, daughter of Bartholomew de Burghet, Lady Mohun of Dunster, on which is her figure at full length. Not far from hence, south-eastward, is another more ancient tomb, of Isabel, Countess of Athol, on which is her figure at full length; this has suffered much likewise within these few years, three handsome panels of alabaster, on the front of it, with shields of arms, having either through carelessness or mischief, been beat down from it.

A few steps eastward from Our Lady's Chapel, before mentioned, is Becket's original tomb, being that of his first interment here; for the assassins giving out that they would cast his body into the fields, and abuse it, the monks, to prevent it, buried it here in the middle of the then Virgin Mary's Chapel, (afterwards pulled down, in the room of which that mentioned before, more to the westward, was built,) where it rested, till Archbishop Langton translated it to the Trinity Chapel with great solemnity. Before this removal, it was to this place (where an altar was erected to the honor of the tomb of the blessed Martyr St. Thomas,) that King Henry II. came with bare feet to pray, in the habit of a pilgrim, in part of his penance; and King Louis VII., of France, came likewise to visit his tomb, and make his offering to the saint, watching the whole night at it.

In this part of the undercroft, a vault of fine architecture and scarcely paralleled, was in former times set much store by, and greatly celebrated. It was built under the magnificent chapel of the Holy Trinity, which was erected instead of the small one that stood at the east end of Lanfranc's Church, and the architect took care that his work should be distinguishable enough from that part of the church, to which it was added, by the difference of taste, though by no means inferior to it in elegance and grandeur; and designed, as it would seem, to finish the whole in a circular form. At the east end there is an arch, over which there are the remains of a crucifix, with a person standing on each side of it. In this part there are several bodies interred, lying nearly even with the pavement, the stones of which seem to form the lids of the coffins. This opens into a circular vault, being that under Becket's Crown, of about thirty feet diameter, the ribs of the arch meeting in the centre; the greater part of it is now walled off, and allotted to the first prebendal house for household purposes.

The measurement of the whole building of this cathedral is as follows:—

Length of the nave to the foot of the steps....	178 feet.
Length from east to west withinside.....	514
Length of the choir.....	180

Breadth of the choir from pillar to pillar. ....	40
From thence to the screen of the choir .....	36
Breadth of the nave and side aisle.....	71
Height of it to the vaulted roof.....	80
Lower cross aisle from north to south in length.	124
Upper cross aisle from north to south.....	154
Height of the Oxford Steeple.....	130
Height of the Arundel Steeple.....	130
Height of the Spire formerly on it.....	100
Height of the Great Middle Tower.....	235
Height of that tower to the vaulting.....	130
Area of the Great Tower.....	35 by 35
Vaulting of the choir from the pavement....	71
Vaulting of the Trinity Chapel .....	58
Square of the Cloisters.....	144

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*Description of the Priory—Foundation—Suppression—  
Foundation of the Dean and Chapter—Larger Buildings  
of the Priory demolished—Rest parcelled out, and allotted  
to the Dean and Chapter—Description of the Precincts  
—Their former and present state—Cemetries and Gate  
—Old School-house—Convent Garden, now the Oaks—St.  
Michael—Burgate Church —Queningate Lane—Lod-  
gings called the Honors—Chapel of the Infirmary—  
Prior's Chapel—Chapter Library.*

The Priory founded here by St. Augustine, for Black Monks of the Benedictine order, at the same time that he founded the Cathedral, has been already mentioned. It continued to flourish with reputation till its suppression by King Henry VIII., in his thirty-first year, anno 1540; about a year after which, the king re-established this church as the cathedral and metropolitical church of Christ, in Canterbury, and added a new corporation of a Dean and twelve Prebendaries, with other inferior officers. for the government of it, and endowed it with ample revenues and privileges.

The entrance to the Precincts of the Cathedral, from the city, is through a fine gothic gateway of stone; it is a strong and beautiful building of elegant architecture, built by Prior Goldstone, in 1517. Within this gate is the cathedral

church-yard, having formerly been the common cemetery or burial place, not only for the convent, but for such of the city as were allowed the right of sepulture in it ; but it has been entirely disused as such for many years past. At the further end of it eastward is an ancient arched gateway, still called the cemetery-gate ; it is circular, and much ornamented with sculpture, which shews it to have been coeval with that part of the church next to it. This gate separated the common or outward cemetery above mentioned from the inner one on the left hand within it, which extended only a small breadth round the Trinity Chapel, on both sides ; on the wall of which there are still remaining some old inscriptions, the sanctity of Becket's bones being no doubt thought to extend to all those who could obtain the favor of being buried so near them, which was coveted and obtained at a cost. On the opposite side, or right hand of the gate is a building, now made use of as a plumbery, formerly the old school house, before the suppression of the priory ; and further a large space, formerly the convent garden, where there is a walk for the public amusement called the Oaks, at the upper end there is a house built of stone, which has the look of some antiquity, being formerly the Church of St. Michael, Burgate : Queningate-lane, granted by Henry VII. to the priory, and then stopped up, led along the foot of the city wall here, from Burgate to Northgate. At the end of the Oaks is an ancient stone mansion, now the eleventh prebendal house, formerly the lodgings called the Honors, being the state apartments, where the Prior appeared at times in all his pomp and dignity, and where all guests and visitors of rank, for such were frequently here, were sumptuously entertained. Proceeding forward we pass through a low, dark passage, where was once the chapel of the infirmary of the priory, the remains of which appear further on, on each side. On the right hand is a building of flint, curiously squared, with three high gothic arched windows, having been the common hall of the infirmary, built in 1342, to which adjoined different apartments for the sick monks. Proceeding forward is a dark passage ; on the left is a dark space, now a thoroughfare to the cloisters ; this



was the prior's chapel, and after the suppression allotted to the dean, for the use of him and his family, since which it was burned down, as was also the chapter library, formerly belonging to the priory over it; the chapel was never rebuilt as such, but the library over it was, and is well furnished with printed books and manuscripts; among the latter are those of Isaac Casaubon, with the annals of his life; also of William Somner, and other curious ones. There is a collection of coins, both Greek and Roman, given by Dr. John Bargrave and Dr. Meric Casaubon, both prebendaries of this church; and a most superb collection of bibles, the gift of the Rev. Dr. Coombe. In this room is a curious octagon table of black marble, inlaid with figures in white, representing Orpheus playing to the listening beasts, and round it various emblematical figures of hunting, &c. At the upper end of the room is a very ancient painting on wood of Queen Edyve, with an inscription underneath, in ancient rhyme, of her benefaction to the convent. Opposite to the entrance of the above dark passage, to the right hand, is another, formerly covered with apartments belonging to the prior; this leads to the Green Court, the porch at the entrance of which, formerly called the Prior's Gate, was the principal entrance to his lodgings.

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*The Green Court, or Court of the Priory—the Deanery—  
The Follings—Priory, or Green Court Gate—The  
Cloisters—Herb Garden of the Convent, now a Burial  
Ground in the area of the Cloisters—Chapter-house of  
the Priory, now the Sermon House—Penance of King  
Henry II.*

This court was called the Court of the Priory, which was built round it; the east side of it was the prior's lodgings, now the deanery, in which are some handsome apartments. In a large drawing room is a series of portraits of the deans of Canterbury, from Dean Wotton, the first of them, excepting that of Dean Aglionby, down to the Dean Potter, since which, there being no room here, they have been placed in the great dining room below. At the north-east corner of the court is a large gateway leading into the follings, a

name corrupted from that of foreigners, being a space foreign to the jurisdiction of the convent, and subject to that of the city, having been part of Queningate-lane; it is now made use of as a stable-yard by the dean and canons, as it was before by the priory and convent. Along the north side of the court were the brewhouse, bakehouse, &c., of the convent all spacious buildings, now converted to other purposes. At the north-west corner of the court is a large high gateway, formerly the outer gate of the priory, through which all sorts of provisions and necessaries were brought to it. In the south side of the court, in the space between it and the church, stood the priory itself, the gateway to which, called the Larder Gate, being the back entrance to it, still remains. In this space stood all the apartments of the convent, most of which have been pulled down, though the remains of several of them may yet be traced out. Through the above gate there has been made a flight of steps up to a public passage, leading to the church. From the refectory there was a handsome arched door-way, still remaining, which opens into the cloisters. These cloisters seem to be much the same age as the body of the church, to which they adjoin: by the iron bars of the windows they appear to have been once glazed, the roof of them is curiously vaulted, and ribbed with stone work, knotted with many hundred shields of arms, probably those of the principal nobility and gentry, especially such as were benefactors to the fabric. At the south-west corner is an arched doorway, leading towards the Archbishop's Palace, formerly the principal entrance to the convent. The middle space or area was the herb garden of the convent, since the suppression of which it has been made use of, as well as the cloisters themselves, as a place of burial for the inhabitants of the precincts.

In the middle of the east walk is the entrance into the sermon-house, formerly the chapter-house of the convent, a spacious and beautiful structure, the circular roof of which, made of Irish oak, is remarkably curious; it was built at the same time as the nave of the church, chiefly by the gift of Archbishops Arundel and Courtney; it is 82 feet long, 37 broad, and 54 high. Along the sides, at the upper end, is

continued a stone seat, and above it arches, or stalls, divided by small marble pillars, for the monks, and in the middle of the upper end is one distinguished by additional ornaments for the prior, and others on each side for the superior officers of the convent. In this room the prior and chapter used to meet on business, and here punishments used to be inflicted; the most remarkable instance of which, was that King Henry II. submitted to, as a penance for the murder of Becket, each person giving him three, and some more, stripes on his naked back, with much haughtiness and severity.

When, instead of a numerous fraternity of monks, this chapter was reduced to a dean and prebendaries, such a room was by far too large for them, and they removed to a smaller one elsewhere, and this was fitted up for a sermon house, to which the congregation removed, after prayers, from the choir, whenever a sermon was preached; but this occasioned so much inconvenience and confusion, that the custom has been long discontinued.

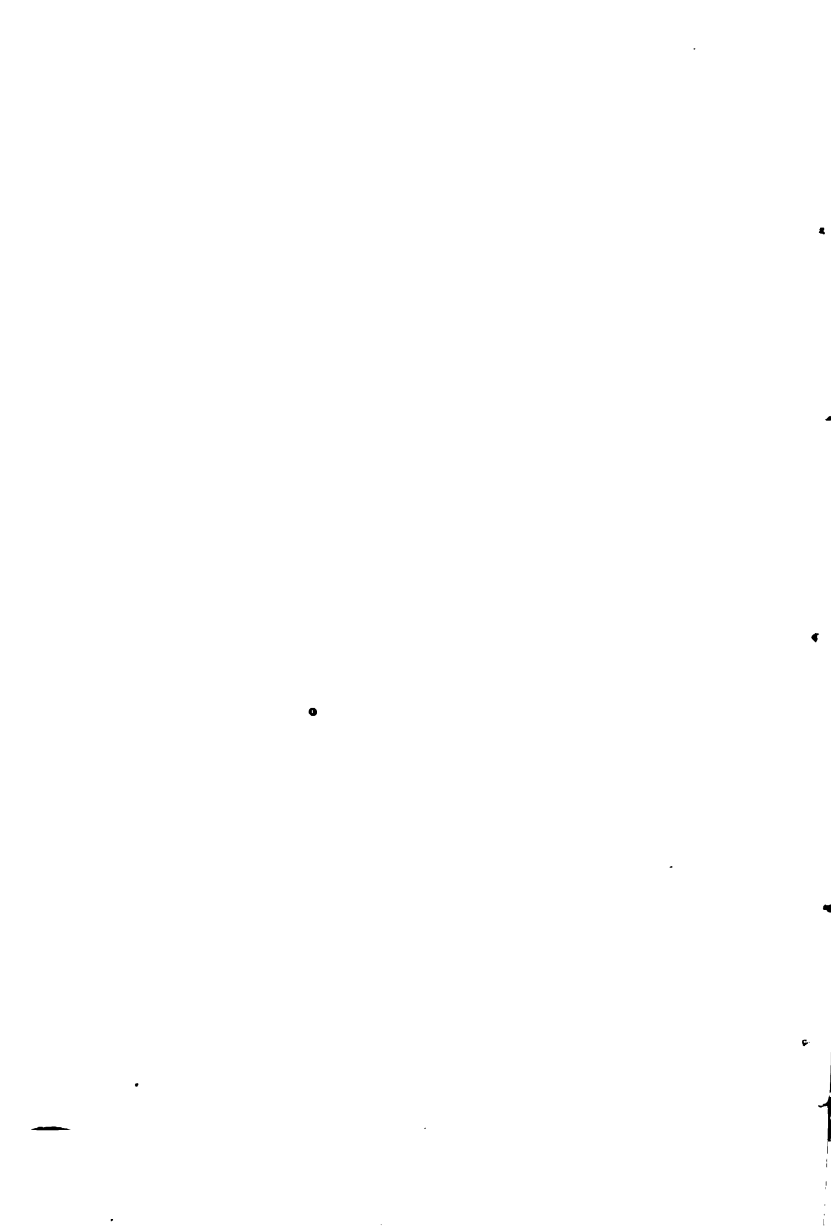
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*Range of Vaults, built by Lanfranc—Mint Yard—Almonry  
Chantry of St. Thomas à Becket—Mint—King's School.*

At the north-west corner of the Green Court is a turning, at the end of which is a narrow stone staircase, having on its sides several small marble pillars, joined together by arches of an antique form. It was formerly the ascent to a large hall, called the north hall, allotted to the stewards of the courts belonging to the priory, and was built on circular arches vaulted over, being ornamented like those in the undercroft, only with plain pillars, and therefore may well be supposed to be as ancient as the time of Lanfranc. One third part of it was taken down in 1730, and lately the remaining part has been entirely removed, leaving only the arches upon which the buildings stood. Under one of these arches, on which part of this hall stood, there was made a low dark passage, called the mint hole, as an entrance into the mint-yard, where formerly was the almonry of the convent, from whence there was a gate opening towards the street, lately closed up, and made part of the lower school-



Cathedral Precincts, near the Mint Yard.



master's house. At this gate the poor, who for this purpose waited at it in great numbers, were daily fed from the alms of the monastery. Within this almonry there was a chapel and chantry, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, for six priests or chaplains. After the suppression of the priory, and of this chapel and chantry, the whole of it was by the king converted into an office for coining money, whence it gained its present name. After which, Cardinal Pole obtained a grant of it, and then gave it to the dean and chapter, for maintaining the school there for boys in proper learning : accordingly the greater part was converted into apartments for the use of the grammar school, which had been founded by King Henry VIII., at the foundation of the dean and chapter, hence called the King's-school, for two masters and fifty scholars, in which state it still continues, under the patronage of the dean and chapter.

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## DESCRIPTION OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY.

*Description of St. Augustine's Abbey—Foundation—Burials in the Church—Public Cemetery in it—Privileges and revenues—Sumptuous Living of the Abbots, and their Great Feasts—Suppression of it—Two Gateways—State of the Building after its Suppression—Converted into a Palace by King Henry VIII.—Queen Elizabeth here—King Charles I. consummates his Marriage here—Present Ruins of the Church and Ethelbert's Tower—Massive Ruin in the Cemetery Removed—Stone coffin and bones dug up—New County Hospital Built—St. Pancras Chapel—Present state of the habitable parts of the Abbey.*

In the eastern suburb of Longport, stood the ruins of the once magnificent Abbey of St. Augustine, the extensive precincts of which were surrounded by a high stone wall.

King Ethelbert, by the persuasions of St. Augustine, in 521 began the building of the monastery, for black monks of the Benedictine order, dedicating it to St. Peter and St. Paul, granting large possessions and privileges to it, and directing it to be a burial place for him and his successors, in compliance with which, many kings and archbishops, and most of the abbots were buried there afterwards, as well in the church porticos and chapels as in the chapter house belonging to it. Besides these burials in the church, and other buildings before mentioned, there was, within the precincts of this monastery, a cemetery, in that part which adjoined to Longport, and which was appropriated, not only to the members of it, but was a public one likewise, for the parishes of the city, the churches of which were under the Abbot's patronage, and had not church-yards of their own, this continued a right till the suppression of the abbey, when this cemetery was wholly disused, and converted to other purposes.

The privileges granted to this monastery, from time to

time were many and great, and their revenues were equally so, inasmuch, that as early as the reign of King Richard II. it was possessed of 11,682 acres of land, besides parsonages; the state and sumptuous living of the abbots was accordingly equal to it. Several of their feasts are recorded in the annals of the monastery, one in particular, in the reign of King Edward I., at which were present a company amounting to 4,500 persons; and another splendid one soon afterwards, at which were served up 3,000 dishes of meat, and 6,000 guests feasted at it.

In this prosperity the abbey continued till its suppression, in the 30th year of the reign of King Henry VIII., anno. 1539, at which time its revenues were £1431 : 4 : 11½.

The front of this stately abbey extended towards the west 250 feet, having at each extremity two handsome gateways, which are still remaining; the northern one being most superb, was the chief approach to it: the other, opposite Burgate, was the entrance to the public cemetery; the former was built in 1287, and embattled soon after by the king's license. At the back of this gateway is a most beautiful piece of square flint work. This art of cutting flints in such uniform equal sizes, with smooth surfaces, has been long lost, and there are but few buildings of them remaining. The latter, or cemetery gate, was new built at the latter part of the reign of Richard II. At the suppression of the abbey, many of the great buildings belonging to it, as well as the church, being covered with lead, were for lucre stripped of it; after which, the walls were either demolished, or being left uncovered, perished by degress, so that the far greater parts of this stately abbey scarcely appear, and the very foundations of them are with difficulty traced at this time.

However, although soon after the suppression, many of the buildings were thus dismantled, there were sufficient left for King Henry VIII. to convert it into a palace for his own use; but whether he, or his successors, took up their residence in it, is not mentioned. The state of this ruined abbey, in the reign of King Edward VI., may be learned from the report of the king's surveyor of this palace, by which we learn the names of some of the buildings then re-



maining, for the charges of the repairs of the king's great hall, the great chamber, called the wardrobe chamber, and the staircase to it, the great cellar, the dresser kitchen, next the hall, the cloister door, the vestry, the cloister at the end of the great hall, southward, the king's housing, called the almonry, and other buildings of less account. And further, that the demolished buildings then lay spread over the ground in a heap of ruins and rubbish, which were disposed of from time to time, by the load, to all the neighbouring parts ; this was particularly from the old steeple, the small marble pillars, the walls of the undercroft, the ashler stone of the church, and broken window frames, broken grave stones, the walls of the old church, the south aisle, and the pillars of the church, southward

After this, Queen Elizabeth, in her 15th year, in one of her royal progresses, kept her court in it for several days ; and King Charles 1. consummated his marriage with the Princess Henrietta of France, in this palace. It then came by grant into the family of the Wootton's, who resided in it, whence it was called Lady Wootton's Palace, and the green before it, Lady Wootton's Green ; from which family, the property of it came in possession of the late Sir Edward Hales, bart. : but the greater part of it has, of late years, been disposed of to the persons who now occupy it. Besides the two gates of the monastery before mentioned, there is no more of it left than is sufficient for a common alehouse, into which it has been for some years converted. Of the church, (which is recorded to have been built about the year 1807, having a crypt or undercroft under both the nave and the chancel of it,) there are but small remains. At the west end of it stood Ethelbert's Tower, part of which fell down a short time since, and the remaining part from groundless apprehensions of danger was demolished, depriving time of his occupation, and the antiquarian eye of a specimen of ruinous beauty ; and nothing now remains but a portion of the wall, and the gateways. From these small remains, the dimensions of the church cannot be traced with any degree of certainty ; but the west side of Ethelbert's Tower, being adorned with small pillasters from the top almost to the

bottom, served to shew that there was no cross aisle to it, or any part of the church continued westward from it. The north aisle of the church was remaining in the time of King Charles I. In the common cemetery which adjoins the church southward, about sixty feet from it, there stood, till lately, a large massive ruin, composed of flint and rubble stone, of an extraordinary thickness, having been to all appearance, two sides of a campanile or bell tower.

It was taken down in 1793, by the united efforts of nearly 200 men, the materials, exclusive of rubbish, amounting to nearly 500 cart loads. When this cemetery was ransacked some years since in search of the stone coffins, several were dug up with skeletons in them, among which were some of the religious, they were all entire, and lay at the depth of about seven feet. Great quantities of human bones besides were dug up of different sizes and at different depths; the stones which composed the coffins being carried off, the bones they contained were thrown into the ground at random, but the indecency of this was so flagrant, that a stop was put to the farther progress of it. The greatest part of this cemetery has been demised to the trustees of the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, which has been built on part of it, in digging the foundation for which, the workmen, from the depth of from one to six feet, were much incommoded by a great quantity of human bones and skulls, which lay in a promiscuous manner, and not the least remains of any coffin near them, so that they must have been greatly disturbed since their first interment. Near the place were some hollows in the earth resembling the human shape, which certainly once contained entire bodies, though when removed is not known. —In 1837, the men engaged in the improvements of the Hospital discovered a leaden coffin of rude workmanship, containing a skeleton:—public curiosity was much excited, and it being stated that the coffin would be opened on a certain day, a large concourse of people assembled to witness it; but after waiting for some hours in anxious expectation, they were informed that the powers that were, had determined that it should not be opened, which caused much disappointment. We doubt, however, if the curious crowd suffered any great loss, excepting that of their time.

At the north-east corner of the upper end of this cemetery, are the remains of the chapel of St. Pancras, originally built before the arrival of St. Augustine, and used by King Ethelbert, before his conversion to Christianity, for this idol worship; but afterwards consecrated by St. Augustine as a Christian chapel and dedicated to St. Pancras. This present chapel, which was rebuilt about the year 1387, is only thirty feet long and twenty-one wide; the walls are yet standing, having quantities of British or Roman bricks among them. In the south wall is a small circular arch or doorway, regularly composed of such thin bricks, and appears to be the work of that time. In the east part of it is a large pointed Gothic window, with an arch above it, of the same kind of bricks and pointed form. There appear to have been several persons at different times buried in it.

Close to the wall at the east end of the Abbey Church, is a plentiful spring of most excellent water, from which the city receives an additional supply.

Just without the principal gate of the entrance into the monastery was that of the lofty arch, part of which, built of brick, is still remaining. At this place the alms of the monastery were distributed bountifully to the poor. It had a chapel belonging to it, no part of which is left; adjoining to the gateway westward is a row of houses, and a small square of them, still called the almonry.

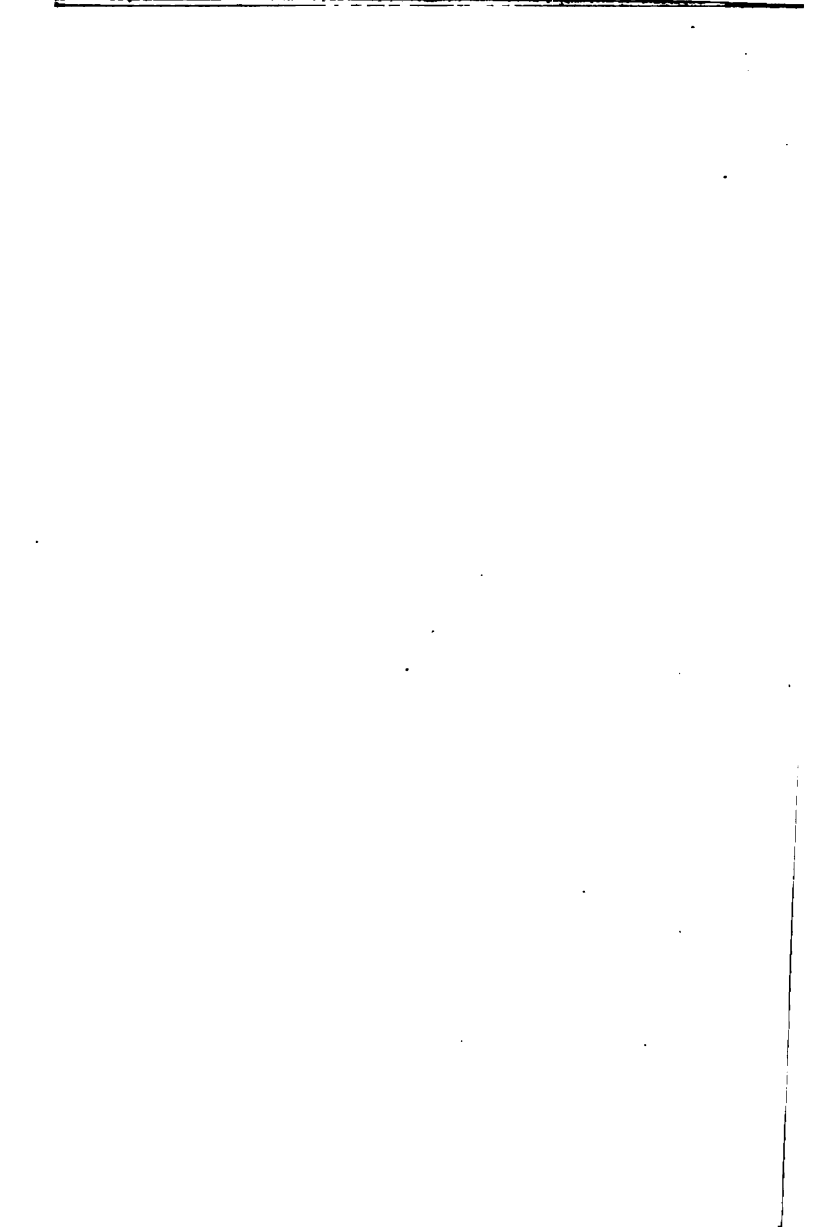
The present use the ruins of the monastery are put to, are as follows:—

The habitable part is turned into a common ale-house, the gate itself into a brewery, the church into a tennis or fives' court, with a skittle ground adjoining, and the green court yard into a bowling green.

Situated as CANTERBURY is, in the garden of England, within an easy journey of the Metropolis, and in a direct road to the Continent, there is naturally a continual influx of strangers; perhaps some who read these pages, may be induced to tarry an hour amid the pursuits of business or pleasure, to scan those remnants of monastic ages, that still lin-



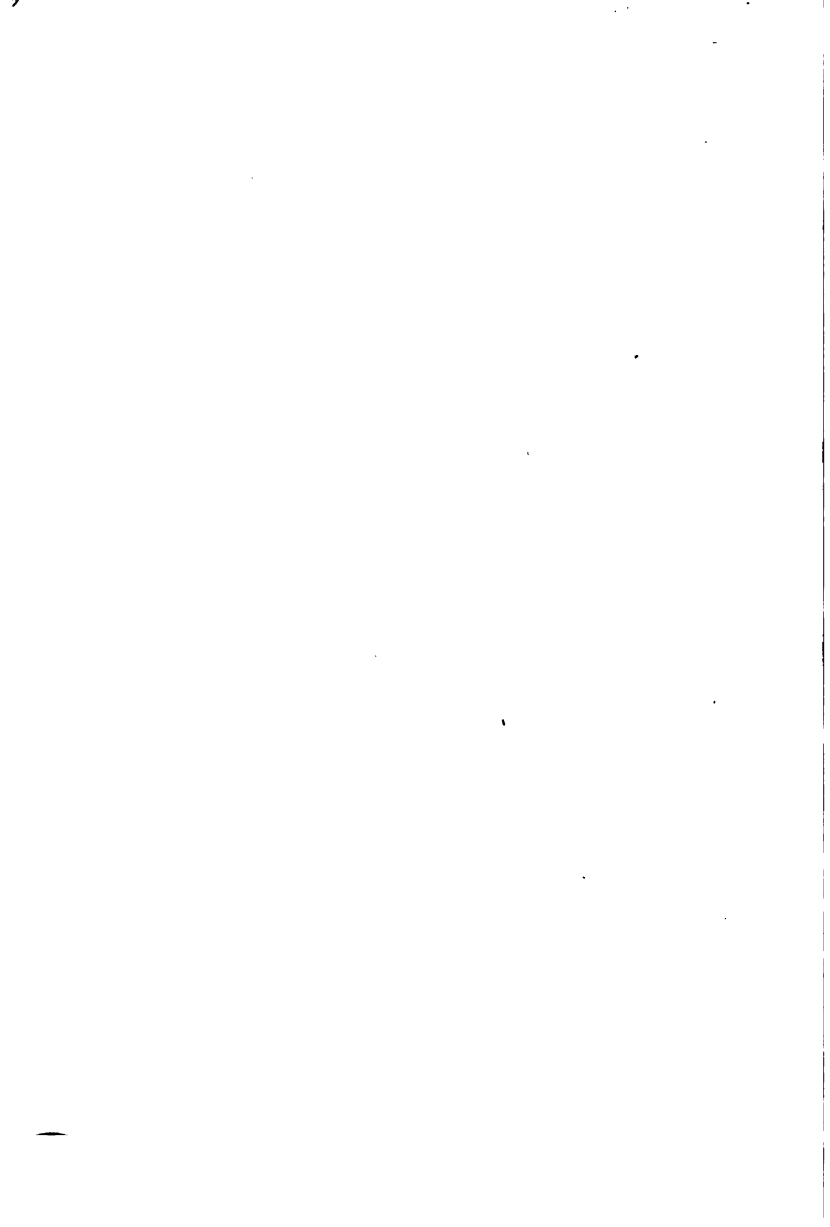
**Ruins of St. Augustine's Monastery.**



ger within its walls. Sure we are, that neither the antiquarian, the philosopher, nor the moralist, will begrudge the time employed in viewing the works of long forgotten hands.

"Two or three columns and many a stone,  
Marble and granite, with grass o'ergrown !  
Out upon time ! it will leave no more  
Of the things to come than the things before !  
Out upon time ! who for ever will leave  
But enough of the past for the future to grieve  
O'er that which hath been, and o'er that which must be ;  
What we have seen, our sons shall see ;  
Remnants of things that have passed away,  
Fragments of stone, reared by creatures of clay."

**FINIS.**



# APPENDIX.

*List of the Charities of the City of Canterbury, vested in the Trustees, shewing the names of the Donors, Nature of the Gift, and Application of the Proceeds,*

DONORS.	PROPERTY.	Annual Rents, Divids., &c.	APPLICATION.
Sir THOMAS WHITE, Knt. decd dated 1st July, 1666. THOMAS OVVYNTON. Will dated 24th January, 1577.	£104 once in twenty-four years, now increased to £1095 0s. 6d. One Acre of Land, called the Timber Yard, in St. Mildred, in the occupation of O. Snoulken, Esq.	£ s. d. 30 0 0	To be lent to young Men, Freemen and Traders in the City, in sums of £25 for ten years, without Interest. For the Relief of the Poor, and to the maintenance of the Stock of the Hospital of the Poor, called the House of Correction.
BERNARD FRENCH. Will dated 2nd August, 1584.	£40 . . . . .	4 0 0	Received by the Mayor and Commonalty, who by Indenture dated 22nd Aug., 29th Elizabeth, covenanted to employ the same for the benefit of the Poor of the said City, in paying yearly 10 Poor people 5s. each.
JOHN WEBB. Will dated 28th January, 1588.	£50 . . . . .	5 0 0	Received by the Mayor and Commonalty, who by Indenture dated 22nd January, 34th Elizabeth, covenanted to pay yearly to 20 Poor Folk, inhabiting within the Liberty of the City, 5s. each.
JOHN WATTON. Will dated in 1633.	Two Messuages and Gardens, in St. Margaret, in the occupation of William Redwell; and One Acre of Land in St. Mildred, near the Church Yard, in the occupation of John Fortune.	42 0 0	To provide Gowns of Russel Cloth for Poor Persons above 50 years of age, inhabiting within the Parishes of St. Margaret, St. Mildred, St. Mary Bredin, Northgate, St. Paul, within the said City, St. Mary Magdalen, All Seinus, St. Peter, Westgate within, St. George, St. Alphage, St. Andrew, and St. Mary Bredman: the Parishes to be taken alternately.
THOMAS PARAMORE. Will dated 19th December, 1637.	£100 . . . . .	. . .	To be lent to 5 Poor Shopkeepers of the City, freely, to be repaid at the end of 5 years.

8 200



DONORS.	PROPERTY.	Annual Rents, Di- vids., &c.	APPLICATION.
HENRY ROBINSON. Deed dated 28th April, 1642.	£100, laid out in the purchase of a House and Close in St. Martin's, in the occupation of — Middleton, Esq.	£ 4 10 0	As often as there shall be £5 interest of the said £130, to be paid to some young Man, born in the City, who has served 7 years apprenticeship in the said City, for setting him up in Trade. Whoever receives the money, to give bond for the payment thereof, in case he shall give over his trade within 2 years.
THOMAS LUDD. Deed dated 28th April, 1649.	A yearly rent of Eleven Shillings, issuing out of a House and Premises in Orange-street, in the Parish of St. Alphage, in the occupation of John Terry.	0 11 0	Ten shillings to a Minister for preaching a Sermon on the day of Election of the Mayor, and 1s. to the Clerk.
JOHN COGAN. Will dated 37th July, 1637.	Lands and Tenements in St. MILDRED and Thanington, now occupied by Mary and Thomas Hayward, John Sankey, and Thomas Lever Burch.	10l 0 0	For the encouragement of Maid Servants, and (after keeping the Tenements in repair) for clothing Fatherless Maiden Children, from 6 to 12 years of age.
CLEMENT EARLING. Will dated 14th April, 1668.	An Annuity of £3, issuing out of Lands in Decege Marsh, in Lydd, in Kent, in the occupation of Mr. Terry.	3 0 0	Thirty shillings to 6 Widows of Ministers in Cogan's Hospital, and 30s. in repairing said house.
EDWARD JOHNSON. Will dated 16th January, 1677.	£200 . . . . .	.	To be disposed of in Loans of £10 to ten Poor Tradesmen, Freemen of the City, for ten years, without interest.
JOHN WHITFIELD. Will dated 23rd March, 1687.	£150 . . . . .	.	To be lent to Poor Tradesmen, Freemen of the City, in parcels of £25 a-piece, gratis, for 5 years.
ELIZABETH LOVEJOY. Will dated 25th March, 1694.	The Tithery of Callis Grange, in the Parish of St. Peter, in the Isle of Thanet, held by lease from	£58 0 0	The Trustees to provide sufficient to renew the Lease, every Seventh Year. To pay the reserved rent . . . £25 16 8

DONORS.	PROPERTY.	Annual Rents, Dividends, &c.	APPLICATION.
<b>ELIZABETH LOVEJOY</b> (Continued.)	the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral and Metropolitan Church of Christ, Canterbury, now in the occupation of Messrs. Cramp and Gannell,		To pay the redeemed Land Tax .....£89 0 9½ To repair the Chancel, and her husband's Monument and her own.
			To the Clerk of the Parish yearly ..... 1 0 0 To the Vicar, an annuity of ..... 40 0 0 To a Schoolmaster, an annuity of ..... 20 0 0 To Jesus' Hospital ..... 5 0 0 To St. John's Hospital ..... 10 0 0 To King's Bridge Hospital ..... 5 0 0 To Cogan's Hospital ..... 4 0 0 To St. Thomas' Hospital, Harbledown.... 5 0 0 To St. Stephen's Hospital ..... 5 0 0 To dispose of the residue in relief of Poor Person, or to clothe or put out Apprentices For a Dinner yearly for the Trustees ..... 2 0 0 To the Chamberlain for keeping the Accounts 1 0 0 To the Town Clerk, for writing petitions .. 1 0 0 To the Minister of the parish in which the Mayor or dwells, he preaching a Sermon on the 9th of April, the anniversary of the day of her death. 2 0 0
<b>POOR PRIESTS' HOSPITAL,</b> founded by Simon Langton, Archdeacon of Canterbury, about 1240.	Queen Elizabeth, by Letters Patent, bearing date 5th July, 17th year of her reign, granted to the Mayor and Commonalty the Hospital of Poor Priests, and all the Houses, Lands, &c., thereto belonging, in the City of Canterbury, and the	642 0 0	For the benefit of the Poor, and to provide, clothe, and maintain 16 blue-coat boys, to instruct them in reading, writing, and accounts, and to put them out as apprentices.

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DONORS.	PROPERTY.	Annual Rents, Divid., &c.	APPLICATION.
JOHN WHITEHURST. Will dated 12th December, 1827.	£1042 10s.—3 per cent. Consols. This sum will be increased don- ble on the decease of the sur- viving Annuitant.	31 5 6	To be apportioned on the 3rd September, in every year, in sums of 10s. to Poor Men and Women, above the age of 50 years, whose weekly earnings, whether of Man, Wife, or both, do not exceed 12s., inhabiting within the Precincts of the Cathedral, Archbishop's Palace, and the Parishes within the City, including St. Paul, in Kent.

JOHN NUTT, Secretary.

*Cum gratia: Printed and Published by Henry Ward, 8, Mercery Lane.*

DONORS.	PROPERTY.	Annual Rents, Divid., &c.	APPLICATION.
POOR PRIESTS' HOSPITAL (Continued.)	County of Kent, now vested by Act 1st. George 2nd, in the Guardians of the Poor of the said City.	£ s. d.	
MARY MASTERS, Will.	£163 10s. 3d.—Old South Sea Annuities.	4 18 0	One-sixth part to St. John's Hospital, One-sixth part to East Bridge, One-sixth part to Maynard's, One-sixth part to Jesus', One-sixth part to Smith's, and One-sixth part to Cogan's Hospital.
THOMAS HANSON, Will dated 30th of April, 1768.	£1750—3 per cent. Reduced Annuities.	52 10 0	One-third part to the resident Brothers and Sisters of East Bridge Hospital, One-third part to the resident Brothers and Sisters of St. John's Hospital, and the remaining 3rd part to the Brothers and Sisters of Maynard's Hospital.
JAMES HIETT, Will dated 23rd December, 1793.	£200—3½ per cent. Reduced Annuities.	7 0 0	To purchase Great Coats of Woollen Cloth, for aged and decrepid Men, above the age of 50 years, inhabiting in St. Mildred.
MARY FOWTRELL, Will proved 1st February, 1814.	£1057 5s. 6d.—3½ per cent. Reduced Annuities.	57 0 0	The Dividends of £352 8s. 6d. to Harbledown Hospital. The Dividends of £234 19s. to East Bridge Hospital. The Dividends of £234 19s. to St. John's Hospital.
MARY MILLES, Will dated 1st May, 1822.	£200—3 per cent. South Sea Annuities.	27 0 0	The Dividends of £234 19s. to Maynard's & Cotton's Hs. One-half part of the Dividends to the resident Brothers and Sisters of St. John's Hospital, and the other half part to the resident Brothers and Sisters of St. Nicholas' Hospital, Harbledown.
WILLIAM STAINS, Will dated 16th November, 1824.	£180—3 per cent. South Sea Annuities. £200—3½ per cent. Annuities.	5 8 0	For the use of the Charity Schools called the Blue Schools.
		7 0 0	To be applied amongst the Brothers and Sisters residing in East Bridge Hospital.

DONORS.	PROPERTY.	Annual Rents, Dividends, &c.	APPLICATION.
JOHN WHITEHURST. Will dated 15th December, 1827.	£1042 10s.—3 per cent. Consols. This sum will be increased double on the decease of the surviving Annuitant.	31 5 6	To be applied on the 3rd September, in every year, in sums of 10s. to Poor Men and Women, above the age of 50 years, whose weekly earning, whether of Man, Wife, or both, do not exceed 12s., inhabiting within the Precincts of the Cathedral, Archbishop's Palace, and the Parishes within the City, including St. Paul, in Kent.

JOHN NUTT, Secretary.

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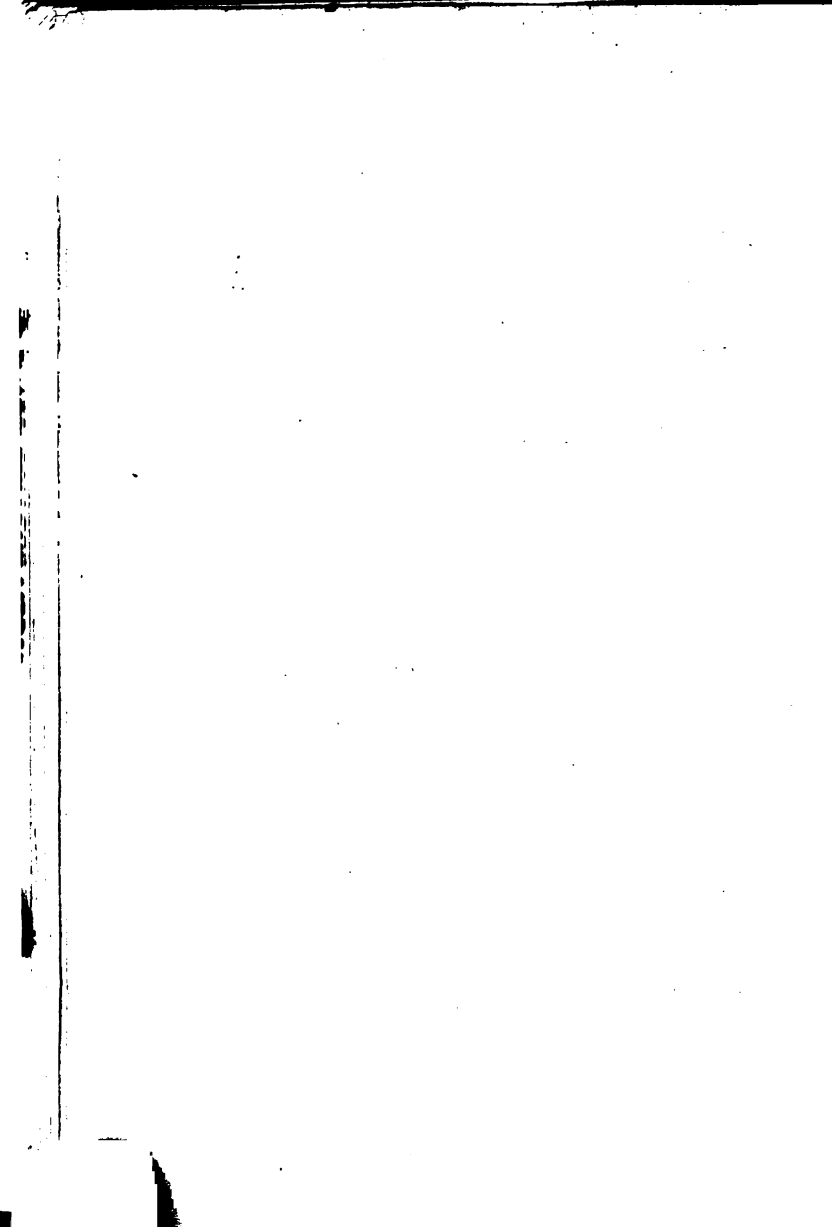
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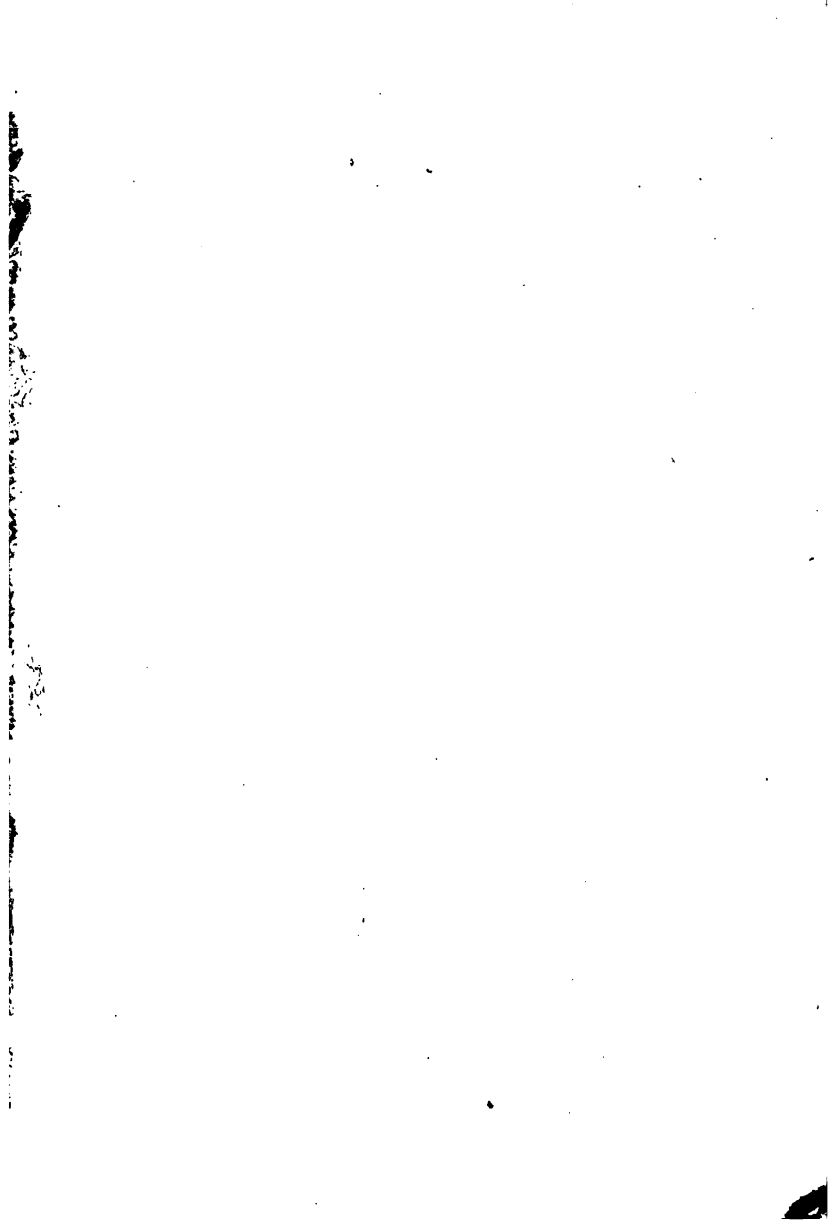
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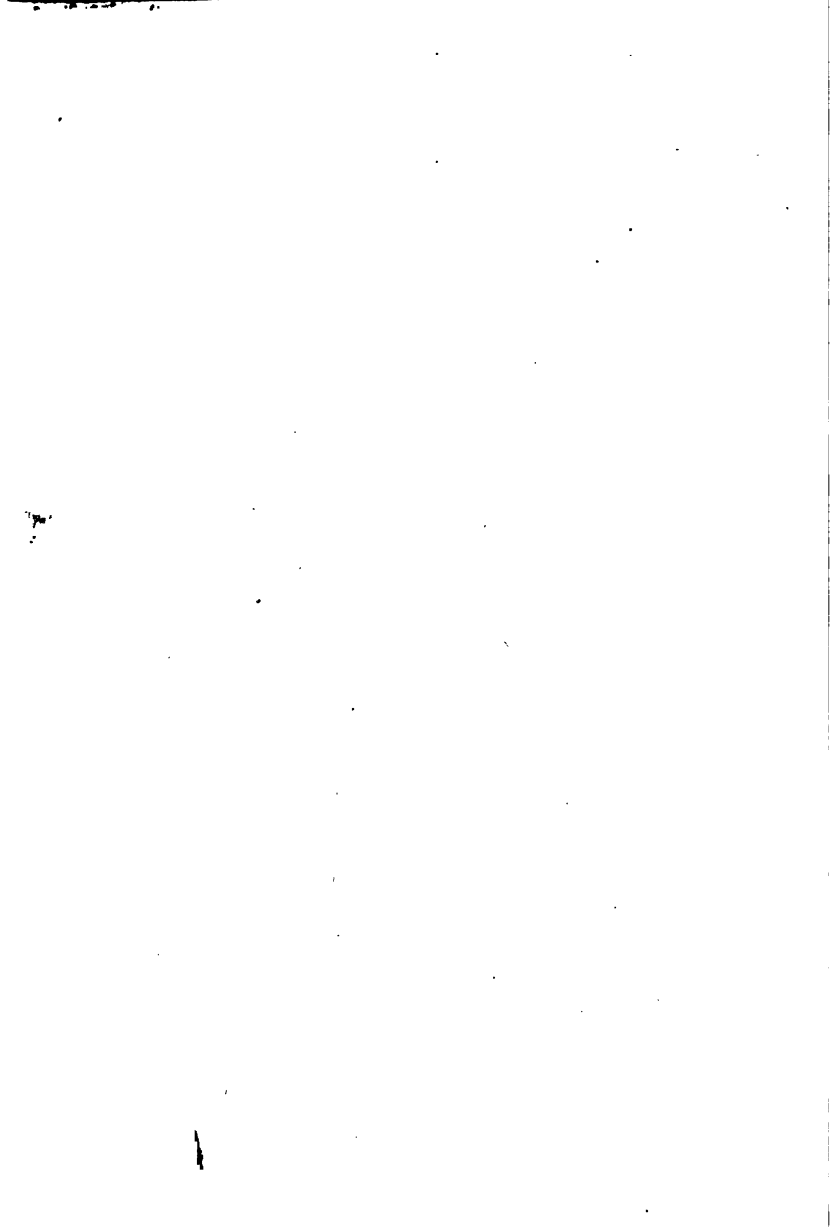
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